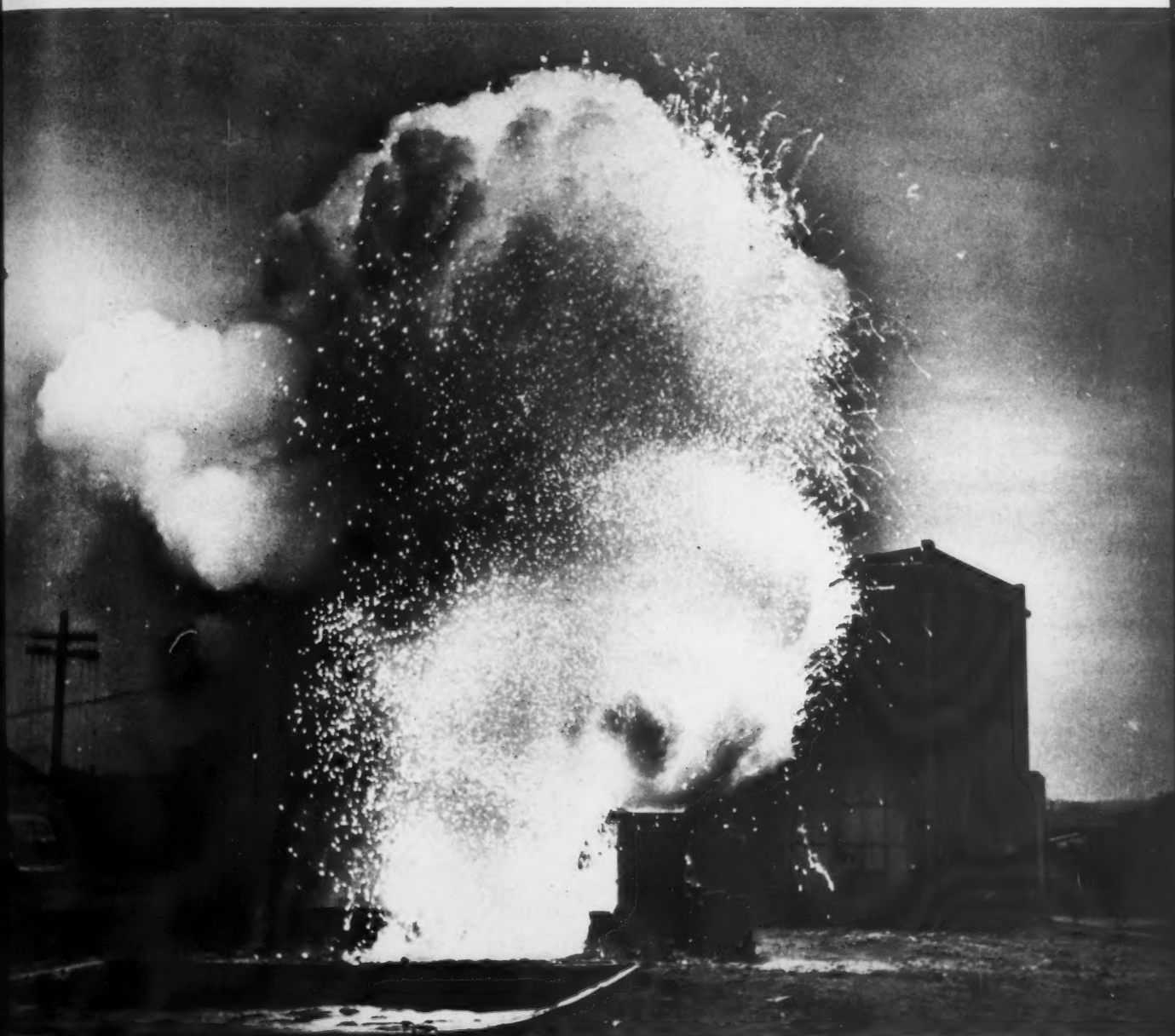


CONNECTICUT INDUSTRY NOVEMBER 1 9 4 1



INCENDIARY BOMB exploding—not in one of our Connecticut Defense plants—but on a Boston testing ground (see page 1).

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AIR-RAID PRECAUTIONS SCHOOL FOR INDUSTRY

CLIMAXING an intensive drive to inform Connecticut Defense manufacturers about Air Raid Precautions, a school for industrial air-raid wardens was held at Trinity College, October 30, 31, and November 1.

Sponsored by the State Defense Council under the direction of Edward H. Davis, the school was attended by representatives from 250 plants in the state. In six sessions, each lasting two and one-half hours, the chief industrial air-raid problems were thoroughly covered in lectures by a dozen speakers and in discussions afterwards. At the end a special session was devoted to a symposium by the plant representatives on ARP methods already in practice.

The speakers and their subjects were: Michael Coleman, London, England, "Air Raids in Action"; Captain J. M. Gruitch, U.S.A., "Industrial Vulnerability to Air Raids"; Prof. Walter C. Voss, M. I. T., "Shock Effects on Plant Structures"; Edward Blair, Chemical Engineer, A. F. M., "Air Raid Precautions"; H. S. Edwards, District Plant Manager, Southern New England Telephone Company, "Communications and Defense"; W. H. Diddlebock, General Electric Company, Lynn, Mass., "An All-over Factory Plan"; Dr. R. N. Gray, Aetna Casualty Insurance, "Industrial First Aid and Care"; Col. A. L. Bartlett, Engineer, Maintenance of Way, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, "Mobile Engineers Service for Plant



ONE WAY to combat a magnesium bomb is to use a soda-acid extinguisher and to spray the fire by thumbing the nozzle of the hose.



THERMITE BOMB with a magnesium body.

Emergency"; C. P. Hughes, General Superintendent, Connecticut Light & Power Company, "Industry and the Utilities"; J. W. Andrews, State Defense Council, "Industrial Protection Committees"; E. J. Hickey, Commissioner State Police, "Panic Control" and Major H. C. Hall, C. W. Reserve, "Gas & Shelters."

Reports from United Aircraft Corporation, New Departure Div., General Motors Corp., Russell Manufacturing Company, Colt's Patent Firearms Mfg. Company, Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Company, and others, including Insurance Inspection Depts., were given on blackout, evacuation, magnesium, organization, training, etc.

The school was made necessary because of the essential difference between community and industrial air-raid considerations. Earlier ARP schools held in Connecticut took up only the former. In a plant the main factors are the concentration of people in one place, the abundant concentration of property value and the need for maintaining Defense production. The advantages of a factory are the selected personnel—all of whom have definite duties, the existence of an administrative mechanism and the readiness of equipment for handling emergencies.

Some of the specific problems dis-

cussed were: plant vulnerability to air attack; resulting hazards such as explosion and fire; preparations for plant operation and personal safety. In addition, a number of special ramifications were explored, such as intra-plant communication, relations between the factory and its source of power and light, contacts between the plant and community wardens, blackout, evacuation, and panic control.

In general the movement to protect Connecticut industries engaged in Defense work, which was started last summer, has aroused tremendous interest and cooperation. Nearly 100 plants were represented at the Industrial Warden School held at the State Armory in August. Working with the Defense Council, the Industrial Health and Safety Committee of the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut has issued two Air Raid Precaution bulletins. The second, appearing late last month, warned plants to prepare themselves against such unknown hazards as incendiary bombs and other air raid and sabotage weapons. It also advised the establishment of some sort of organization, possibly through expanding the factory fire crew, for the control of ARP work.

Mailed on September 11, the first bulletin brought to light the real pos-

sibility of sabotage and air raids in this area of vital Defense production. Mentioning that an air raid warning system was in the process of perfection by the War Department and the Defense Council, it made two suggestions still pertinent: 1) clean up fire hazards; 2) inspect fire fighting squads and equipment.

In October, the Defense Council, again working with the Manufacturers Association, conducted a survey of leading plants in the state for the purpose of gathering data to prepare typical ARP industrial plans. In a letter accompanying the questionnaire Guy B. Holt, deputy administrator of the Defense Council, said: "It is definitely our feeling that plant precautionary organization is most timely and wise." So far only a very small number of companies have set up air-raid plans; these include United Aircraft in East Hartford, Colt's Patent Firearms in Hartford, Russell Manufacturing in Middletown, and Yale & Towne in Stamford. Most of them borrowed ideas presented at the New Haven air-raid

warden school of last July, although one large factory had started doing something about protecting its buildings and employees against destruction from the skies as far back as May. In the near future the State Defense Council will be ready to advise on air raid organization for any size of plant.

According to E. H. Davis, assistant director of Air-Raid Warden schools for Connecticut, there are three steps in industrial air raid preparation: 1) Determine your vulnerability to attack and plan an organization lay-out to meet it. 2) Survey your existing personnel and select the most suitable men to perform the new duties when need may arise. 3) Instruct them in the problems and procedures involved. The general problem of industrial protection has been outlined in a recent publication by the U. S. Office of Civilian Defense. This indicates that a satisfactory ARP organization should consist of a plant coordinator and the heads of the fire, police, medical, and maintenance services. Provision should be made for outside communication

with the air raid warning system and for an inside communication system between the coordinator's office and the small squads which ought to be organized under the various divisions.

Fire services should include fire-watcher squads whose duties are to locate and handle incendiary bombs. In addition, "rescue squads of specialists, such as engineers, carpenters, bricklayers, welders, shorers, and electricians, should be organized, equipped, and trained to rescue people from damaged buildings. . . . They must be able to work in silence, with hand signals. They must be trained in first aid." In police services are included the work of air raid wardens (who handle evacuation) and aircraft observers, training in gas defense, and disposal of unexploded missiles. The maintenance division is supposed to guard plant buildings, equipment and supplies in general and the utility services in particular. Air raid shelters, blackout, camouflage, and emergency repair crews also should come under its jurisdiction.



(All photos courtesy of the Inspection Department of the Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Companies.)

PLAYING a solid stream of water on an incendiary bomb containing magnesium only intensifies the burning. Spraying water, on the contrary, reduces the bomb's burning time and controls the spread of fire.

THE SECRET OF GERMANY'S WAR FINANCING

By DR. OTTO STRASSER



Editor's Note. Dr. Strasser, a former high ranking Nazi authority has become Hitler's enemy No. 1. He is now lecturing in this country to disclose the inside story of the weaknesses and strengths of the Nazi regime.

A SHORT time ago there appeared in the large state newspapers of Germany an article by the economics expert, Dr. Joseph Wenschuh of Berlin, which was to explain to the German people, in a popular way, the official financing of the war. The title which he chose in this connection, "The Secret of Germany's Financial Resources", reveals at once the primary purpose of the article: to obviate in the German people the fear of another inflation.

For as it is generally true (a fact which all propaganda within the State must take into consideration), that Hitler's greatest enemy among the German people is the memory of the previous war, then this is certainly true, in the final analysis, with regard to the financial anxieties of the German people, whose fear with regard to the inflation resembles a veritable panic. For this reason Dr. Wenschuh does not risk, therefore, any collective figures whatever regarding the cost of the war up to the present, in order not to arouse any possible fear of inflation among the readers. And since, as is well known, all publication of the State budget in Germany was prohibited by government ordinance shortly after Hitler's seizure of power, and all discussion on this subject in the so-called "Reichstag" is in any case excluded; it is extraordinary difficult to form an exact idea of the costs of Germany's preparation for and prosecution of the war.

With regard to the costs of armament Hitler did, of course, in his speech at the outbreak of the war, mention an important—and probably correct—figure: he announced that Germany had the best army in the world since he had, in the years 1934-39, spent upon it no less than 90 milliard Reichsmarks (about 30 billion dollars). This, therefore, corresponded to an annual

military budget of 18 milliard Reichsmarks (according to official German rate of exchange, therefore: about 6 billion dollars).

In this connection it must be taken into account that the national debt of the German Reich up to this time already amounted to 32 milliards while by way of comparison the national debt of Germany in 1914 amounted to only 5 milliard Reichsmarks. Since the outbreak of the war exact figures are lacking and the probable expenditures can be only indirectly arrived at. When the British Chancellor of the Exchequer recently stated that England is now spending daily 10 million it may be assumed that German's war expenditures are certainly not less. Of course, Hitler pays his soldiers less, but in compensation for this he has a much greater number of men under arms; he does, indeed, pay his workmen a lower wage, but he has almost twice as many to pay as England. Therefore, assuming equal total expenditures, this would amount to a monthly sum of 4 milliard Reichsmarks.

This assumption coincides almost exactly with the new figures which Dr. Wenschuh's article gives. In it he states that the Reich, in the first ten months of the war, from August, 1939 to June, 1940, provided for the following long-term war funds:

- 13 milliard short-term government bonds
- 5 milliard long-term government bonds
- 4 milliard Reich's treasury notes.

Thus the Reich, in the first ten months of the war, raised 22 milliard Reichsmarks *by way of loan* and in this connection Dr. Wenschuh goes on to say: "One can see therefore that just as many funds are raised by way of loan as *by way of taxation*," in which connection Dr. Wenschuh fig-

ures the taxes raised by the Reich in the first year of the war at exactly 23.5 milliard Reichsmarks.

From an address given by the Vice-President of the German State Bank, Kurt Lange, at the beginning of February, 1941, at Hamburg, on the same subject of financing the war, it appears that this condition was also maintained in the further course of the war. The President of the State Bank, Lange, stated that "exactly half of the total costs are being raised by way of taxes and other means". Thus in a different manner from that employed in the World War, the war expenditures could this time be covered by this combination of taxes with short—and long-term credits, in which connection he figured the amount of credits for 1940 at 25 milliard Reichsmarks. This would mean, therefore, that the Reich's war expenditures amount to about 50 milliard marks annually; monthly about 4 milliards, which for the duration of the war to the present time of 22 months amounts to about 90 milliard marks (about 30 billion dollars), to which must be added the 36 milliards of national debts of the Reich. (It may be added by way of comparison that the total war expenditures of Germany in the last World War amounted to 162 milliard Reichsmarks, with a national debt of 5 milliard Reichsmarks). In these circumstances one understands very well the generally prevalent and rapidly growing fear of the German people of another inflation and one comprehends why Goebbels has such pacifying articles issued.

Now how does the Hitler expert, Dr. Wenschuh, quiet the German people? In the first place naturally with those familiar phrases that since Adolf Hitler's skillful State leadership money has lost its value: "The financing of money has lost its original sig-

nificance and has become a secondary matter."

In this general formulation this is equally correct and false—as the further explanations of the German expert themselves soon prove. That is, he then continues: "To finance the war in the proper way three elements must be combined: the temporarily organized national capacity for self-denial, the maintenance and increase of the powers of production for armament purposes and the spirit of sacrifice of a people which believes in the necessity of a war and the certainty of victory. It is therefore a question of problems of popular, political national direction of economy, labour and propaganda."

"Capacity for self-denial of the nation", that is to say voluntary or forced renunciation of all consumption outside of the bare necessities of life; "maintenance and increase of armament production", that is to say increased labour to the limits of the power of production without the compensation of being able to provide oneself a better living by this chafing increase of labour; both again presented as a necessity in order to arouse the "sacrificial spirit of a people", which is the task of a propaganda operating through every means. Here one sees what a decisive significance the propaganda factor assumes in the Hitler system—not only for the willingness of the soldiers in war, for the zeal of the police and the administration, but also for the maintenance of the whole war production and for the war financing which functions to some extent. Here it becomes evident that the "theatre of war inside Germany" is in fact the most important and most decisive, since the efforts in the other theatres of war: the Atlantic, Russia, North Africa, etc., depend directly and indirectly upon the theatre of war inside Germany.

In any event Dr. Winschuh has to admit in the further course of his article that even with the most ruthless utilization of all possibilities, the financing of the war by these means alone is impossible. Let us see how Hitler's expert tries to persuade the German reader on this point: "The other pillar of war financing is created by loans. They are drawn from money and capital market, both of which are controlled by this state." And then

Dr. Winschuh describes how the Reich in the first ten months of the war provided for 13 milliards of short-term government bonds, 5 milliards of long-term loans and 4 milliards of medium-term Treasury notes simply through the necessity that "other possibilities of investment were lacking". That is to say, the war, in an isolated national economy, automatically releases permanent financial resources through reduction in stock and this by the development of capital; through the release of capital; through the profits and depreciations of industry which cannot for the time being be invested; through national income, which cannot be consumed owing to the rationing of food, the clothing card and construction control. Thus there is created a money surplus which demands investment and can be constantly drawn upon by the State, since other new investment possibilities are extensively lacking. The number of old bonds which come into question for investment, of the shares and mortgages, is limited and is not much increased—so the state claims must consume the money.

But this, too, is not yet enough, since in this manner the salaries and wages of the general mass of the people are still not included. And this is where the Hitler State becomes openly and brutally a simple robber and highwayman; it confiscates the whole principal and interest of the banks, the insurance companies, the building societies, etc., etc. By ordinance all the banks, life insurance companies, old age pension societies, unemployment insurance, accident insurance, hail insurance, fire insurance, sickness insurance, etc., etc., are forced to invest an increasing percentage of their capital and their interest in the form of Government bonds (State Treasury bills of exchange, State Treasury assignments, loans, etc.); that is to say: to hand over their cash to the Reich. If this rate of interest amounted in the first Hitler years to 1/5 and 1/3 it has today already increased to 50 and 66 2/3 per cent of the policies, that is of the capital, and may (and will certainly!) rise shortly to 100 or 75%. Thus, without any suspicion on the part of the German people, they will be robbed not only of all current savings, but also of all the savings of

years for old age, disability, sickness, need, etc., by Hitler who will in exchange place worthless scraps of paper bearing his signature into the treasury of the banks and insurance companies.

Since however it is natural that rumors of this condition of affairs should gradually gain currency among the German people through the large army of employees of the banks and insurance companies, Dr. Winschuh finds it necessary to take a stand on this question. And the manner in which he does this, in the Hitler-controlled press, is extremely significant not only for the unlimited power of the State over the individual but also for the cynicism of that group of people which today rules the German state. Quoting his word on this point:

"Naturally the prosecution of war means, in view of the present day high war expenditures, that a large part of the people's income of the last years (!!) can be neither consumed nor immediately invested in economic substance. *The largest part of the savings belongs to the State and cannot be immediately drawn upon.* In the place of tangible values there are *promises for the future* in the form of savings and various kinds of loans of State character. *As a rule they are lost; they are realized if the war is won.*"

That is perhaps the height of villainy!

First it is stated quite frankly that the German people are today being robbed of their savings by the Hitler State and then the same State explains cynically: "If you don't help me now to win the war then your money is lost."

And that is in fact the secret of Hitler's war financing: it is the method of the bankrupt, who appropriates and wastes all moneys accessible to him, after the cynical motto:

After me the deluge!

It is time for the democracies to enlighten the German people by means of emphatic propaganda as to all these facts and show them that only an inner revolution against Hitler and co-operation with the democracies can avert the fate of utter ruin conjured by Hitler.

THE HEALTH SIDE OF DEFENSE

Industrial health is one bulwark of Defense that stands dangerously incomplete. Unless we act to keep our skilled men in working trim, accidents and diseases may prove America's Maginot Line. This article is the first in a series on what industrial hygienists have to report and recommend about our health problems.

I

ALL over this chaotic world the machine is terrifying, conquering and destroying man. That in the end it may also free man is the fervent hope of the democracies. But in the meantime the defenders of freedom must grasp one vital fact. Victory is wholly dependent upon the full realization that man power, more than anything else, is the prerequisite of machine power. In Nazi mechanization the strengthening of the human machine has been an essential factor, as William L. Shirer observed in Flanders, where he was overwhelmed by the tragic contrast between the puny, bespectacled English and the able-bodied German soldiers.

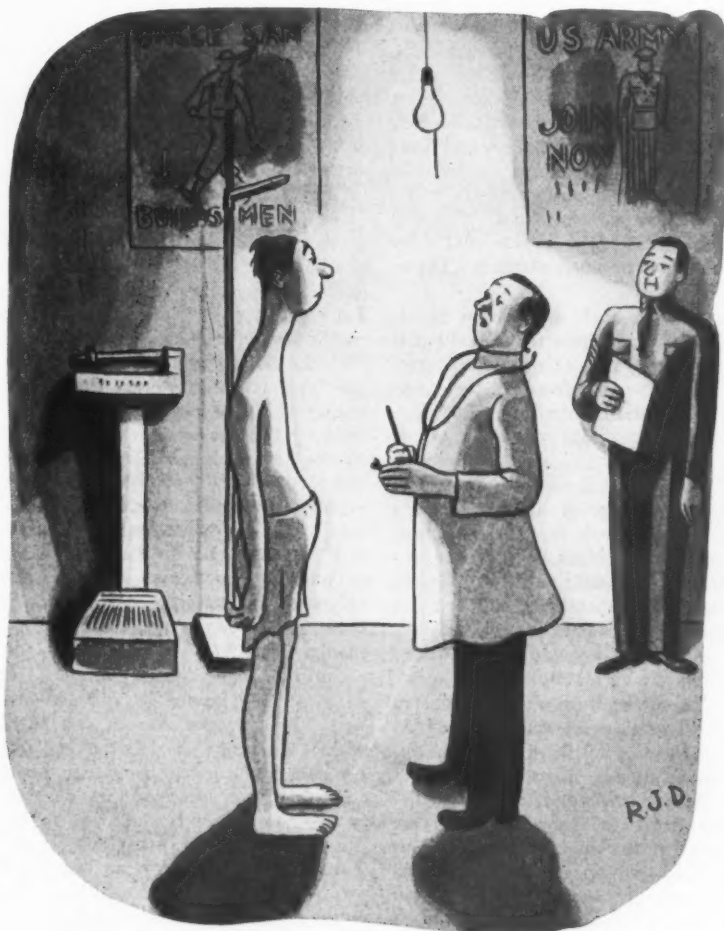
National health, because of its close connection with every aspect of our endeavor—military, economic, psychological—might easily be considered the most important basic consideration of Defense. Without health there can be neither sustained effort nor success. Without the health of America's youth no army, navy or air force is possible. Without the health of 50,000,000 workers, factory and otherwise, there can be no food, minerals, planes, tanks, and guns. Unless the combined ability, spirit and health of Americans are equal to the tremendous tasks set by the Defense Program, the outcome will surely be disastrous.

There is strong evidence that our men and women are not as fit as they should be. Of the first million draftees 40% were rejected, especially for dental, eye and heart defects. The health picture which they present is one main indication that millions suffer from nutritional deficiencies and other disorders that severely cripple their potential usefulness both to themselves and to their country. The government is so concerned about the physical condition of what should be the strongest segment of our manpower that it will shortly enter upon a large regeneration program, which President Roosevelt announced a few weeks ago. Federal money will be spent to rebuild the health of 200,000 draftees having relatively minor defects.

Each year industrial injuries and illnesses alone cost the nation \$10,000,000,000. Appreciating the social and economic waste caused by accidents, most manufacturers have taken steps to eliminate or safeguard dangerous operations and to educate their workers in the ways of safety. In these efforts both private and governmental organizations have afforded valuable assistance. Since the last War the num-

ber of occupational deaths has been cut in half. Yet each year 16,000 perish in industrial accidents, while thousands more are disabled by occupational diseases. And perhaps most serious of all are the losses to employers and employees alike through non-industrial illnesses such as common colds, heart and kidney disorders, stomach complaints.

Some of industry has met the need



(A Robert J. Day cartoon reprinted by permission of the New Yorker.)

"We can't use you now, but you might come around again if there's an invasion."

of greater concentration on the prevention of accidents, diseases and illnesses by making hygiene as basic an element of production as employee training or human relations. But statistics show these companies are far from numerous. Fortunately, under the impetus of the Social Security Act and the U. S. Public Health Service, most states within the past five years have come to recognize the magnitude of industry's health problem and have established bureaus of industrial hygiene. Through their activities manufacturers, small and large, are becoming better acquainted with the evils and cures of industrial maladies.

In a recent survey conducted by the Public Health Service 15 of these state departments discovered that the small plants are primarily the ones which do not support adequate hygiene measures. Small plants—that is, those employing less than 500 workers each—comprise 99% of the total number and 60% of all factory labor. Only half of our 18,000,000 industrial workers enjoy the protection of safety directors, either part-time or full-time, and first-aid rooms with trained attendants. Plant nurses and physicians are available to about one-third only. The sole professional medical service offered by the majority of small plants is a physician "on call".

Obviously, such a situation makes the broad development of industrial hygiene programs extremely difficult. Yet even in small factories such programs can more than pay for themselves. In the long run the lack of adequate health and safety service is costly, both in lost production and wages. Also wasted are the savings which can be made through a rigorous campaign of accident and sickness prevention. At the same time such neglect encourages the spread of the prevailing occupational diseases like lead poisoning, silicosis, carbon monoxide poisoning, and the dermatoses.

In its multifarious processes industry uses many materials that can and do undermine the health of workers. Exposure to certain dusts, metals, gases and chemicals may often cause disability or death. Large numbers are constantly working amid conditions that without proper protection would be exceedingly harmful. In the iron and steel industries, for example, a considerable number of employees are exposed to silicious dusts.

Dermatitis, a skin infection varying from slight irritations to ulcerative lesions, is the most common type of

disease resulting from unprotected exposure to toxic materials. Dusts, solvents, oils, various irritant chemicals all take their toll in dermatitis unless adequate protection is provided. Dusts, depending on their types and characteristics, may cause silicosis and other lung diseases or aggravate pre-existing non-occupational disorders such as tuberculosis and bronchitis. Altogether more than 900 actual or potential occupational hazards exist. For their elimination or control several methods are in use, although none is universal. Local or general ventilation is naturally the simplest to put into effect. Sometimes the dangers of dusty processes may be counteracted with water. Other materials are rendered harmless by enclosing the operation or providing protective equipment for the worker. The best but frequently most difficult solution is the substitution of non-toxic for toxic materials. But until industry as a whole becomes fully aware of its health problems, partly through the efforts of labor and management and partly through the co-operation of state and private health organizations, no amount of remedies will ever achieve complete success.

Being a predominantly industrial state, Connecticut has long considered the health of its factory workers, who account for almost half of its gainfully employed, an integral part of its public health program. Since the early 20's the State Department of Health has been actively engaged in investigating and controlling industrial hazards. By 1928 the growing demand for service and the interest manifested by industry, especially the Manufacturers' Association of Connecticut, led to the creation of a separate bureau of industrial hygiene, one of the first in the country. Its particular business is to safeguard the working environment of those employed in the state's 1,600 plants.

Staffed by physicians, chemists and engineers and headed by able Dr. Albert S. Gray, the Bureau has three major functions. First, the medical division investigates dangerous plant conditions and occupational diseases; it also offers free consultation to industry, labor and other physicians. Second, the laboratory analyzes and evaluates toxic materials. Third, the engineering branch is constantly studying effective types of control measures and advising plant officials on their application. A consultation service for industrial nurses is also maintained.

Each year the Bureau makes hun-

dreds of field trips, surveys and special studies. One study in particular illustrates how constructively it cooperates with industry, labor and other health groups in reducing occupational hazards. For decades Danbury has been the center of the nation's fur-cutting and hating industries. Out of them have developed skilled trades, handed down from one generation to another, and a peculiar disease known as mercury poisoning. Mercury has long been the agent for preparing the fur used to make hats. Standing over their machines, the fur-treaters and hat-makers have breathed mercury-laden air. The effect, especially on the old-timers, was found to be a gradual impairment of their nervous system, making them irritable and unstable.

When the Bureau of Industrial Hygiene, working with the Public Health Service, looked into the situation a year or so ago, about 12% of Danbury's artisans were suffering from mercury poisoning in various degrees. The whole problem was put before the unions and leading manufacturers. Together, they perfected suitable non-mercurial caroting solutions, and finally all agreed to prohibit the use of mercury after December 1, 1941. This collective accomplishment will undoubtedly be historically marked, along with the elimination of phosphorus from the manufacture of matches, as a milestone in the progress of preventive medicine.

In addition, the Bureau has gathered considerable new information about such industrial operations as electrolytic cleaning and stripping, electroplating, degreasing and about such toxic materials as radioactive substances, lead, cadmium, silica and asbestos. Steps are continually being taken to keep industry well posted on industrial hygiene developments. Last April the State Medical Society demonstrated its keen interest in the subject by distributing, with the cooperation of the Industrial Health Committee of the Manufacturers Association, over 1,000 copies of a brochure entitled "Conservation of Man Power Through Extension and Improvement of Industrial Medical Service". This pointed out the practicality of a well-rounded medical service: "To employees, poor health means loss of wages, shorter periods of usefulness and resulting social and financial privations which they and their dependents must bear. To the employers, such health experiences mean loss of services of the em-

(Continued on page 17)

TALKING CORRESPONDENCE



SOUNDScriBER has in an amazingly short time taken its place along with Dictaphone and Ediphone as a new basic means of dictation. Pictured above is a Soundscriber recorder with remote control.

SOUND recording for the purpose of dictation has come a long way since the days when office bookkeepers with black sleeves and eye-shades sat on high stools, secretaries wore skirts to the floor, and the first dictating machines themselves were mysterious-looking affairs usually hidden in one corner.

Now dictating machines are streamlined, electrified and operated by secretaries who wear much shorter skirts. At least one company, moreover, is

using plastic instead of wax on which to record dictation. Called Soundscriber, it represents a Connecticut contribution to commercial progress which is being readily accepted. A year ago last July three men formed a corporation in Stamford with \$300,000 of capital raised almost entirely in this state, but without factory or employees. Now the same group is turning out more than 300 dictating machines a month in New Haven.

The start of this remarkable growth leads back to modern developments in the field of sound and in particular to the ingenuity of an alert inventor named Lincoln Thompson. Born in Worcester and educated at the Worcester Institute of Technology, from which he graduated in 1921, Thompson has been thinking in terms of sound and associated with sound recording companies all his life. His first job was as an engineer in the Victor Talking Machine laboratories. Later he worked four years for Bristol Recording, during which time he experimented with sound motion pictures. Meanwhile, he labored over the perfec-

tion of a high fidelity disc recording machine, and by 1932 had developed a product which he thought good enough to justify going into business for himself.

Operating a small shop in Stamford, he made and sold several hundred of these machines to universities like Harvard, M.I.T. and Yale. In 1936 he installed in the New York *Herald-Tribune* a machine for the recording of foreign news relayed by transatlantic telephone from Europe. From the standpoints of reception and economy, as compared with the cost of cables, the results were so successful that the newspaper installed two sets immediately. With other units added later 90% of the Tribune's foreign reports are now being daily recorded or transcribed on Thompson's machines.

During these years Thompson also served as consulting engineer for the American Foundation for the Blind. The experience he gained in making talking books for the blind helped his long search for an economical method of making talking correspondence—the writing of talk—a reality. Out of



LINCOLN THOMPSON, Soundscriber's inventor and president, and **HERBERT GFROERER**, executive vice-president.



this quest came Soundscribe, a means whereby the voice could be recorded on a thin disc that could be replayed at any time.



WITH SOUNDSCRIBER'S portable unit plus a battery attachment it is easily possible to dictate in an automobile. Salesmen can thus record their daily reports and mail them to their home office for six cents.

In 1938, Herbert Gfroerer became attracted to Thompson's high fidelity machines and together they visualized the application of these principles to a compact, novel dictating machine for the commercial market. An M.I.T. graduate, Gfroerer served during World War I as a first lieutenant with the Engineering Division, Ordnance Department, in which capacity he was attached to Washington headquarters and handled certain phases of aircraft machine gun development. For fifteen years he worked as a sales and production executive for both Chrysler and General Motors. Gifted with a fine organization sense, he possesses tremendous working energy and imagination. With Thompson and Frank E. House, Jr., a director of the company, he developed Soundscribe for commercial application, then proceeded to organize a manufacturing corporation.

In trying to create a new type of dictating or recording machine, the developers of Soundscribe first considered all forms of recording including magnetic recording, embossing on films and embossing on discs. Experiments finally proved the embossing of flexible discs as being the most practical. The first discs used were of alloy aluminum, but Defense requirements soon forced them to find a plastic substitute, which incidentally offers an even higher fidelity.

Seven inches in diameter and 1/100 of an inch thick, the plastic discs allow

for 15 minutes of dictation on each side or about 4,500 words. This is accomplished by a rotation speed of 33 revolutions per minute and by imbedding 200 grooves to the inch. To illustrate the compactness of Soundscribe dictation, 84 records, containing 450,000 words and weighing slightly over two pounds, can be filed in a 7" x 7" x 1" space. To file the same number of printed words would require three times that room.

The disc is practically indestructible; it can be bent, dropped, written on—all without destroying the sound tracks. Weighing 18 pounds, Soundscribe's recorder has two heads—one for recording, one for playing back, and both equipped with permanent styli. Dictation may be stopped at any time and instantly heard by turning a switch. The voice is recorded through a microphone, which has four positions of sensitivity, ranging from near the lips to a distance of 20 feet. For the secretary there is another unit called the transcriber, similar to the recorder but without a recording head. By having

Soundscribe makes the writing of talk a reality. It is rapidly taking its place as another basic method of dictation. Some day it may even be used as a substitute for letter writing.

the voice emanate from a "gooseneck" soft speaker, Soundscribe has made earphones optional. A control switch enables the secretary to start and stop the turn-table or to repeat phrases by jumping the needle back several grooves.

Line production of Soundscribers did not begin until last November, after some 30 machines had been turned out by hand. Foreseeing the difficulties in which the company would become entangled if it tried to buy machinery for all its operations in the face of the oncoming Defense program, Gfroerer wisely farmed out the manufacture of various parts to 40 Connecticut concerns. Included among these are Arrow-Hart & Hegeman of Hartford; Wallace Barnes of Bristol; Waterbury Button, Waterbury; Acme Wire, New Haven; Whitney Blake, New Haven; General Electric, Bridgeport; and Ingraham in Bristol, which makes the cabinet. In its plant on Audubon Street in New Haven, Sound-

scribe carries on the assembling and the making of special, complex parts like heads and amplifiers. It employs more than 60 persons.

The factory also operates a direct selling branch which acts as a sales laboratory and clinic. In the short period of twelve months there have been established 23 major distributors in that many cities. Directing the retail sales department, as advertising and sales promotion manager, is Paul Ward Brody, an ex-newspaperman. In charge of the New Haven territory is Abel



THESE are the Plastic discs, produced by Monsanto and National and Union Carbide, which Soundscribe now uses exclusively instead of aluminum. The discs are 7 inches in diameter and .01 inch thick.

Jewett; James Rainey covers Fairfield County, while two men, John T. Robinson and Barclay Cooke, handle the Hartford area.

While the main purpose of Soundscribe is to furnish industry with a new and better dictating aid, the versatility of the machine opens up a broad range of secondary applications. Hartford Hospital, for instance, is using a Soundscribe to give complete, permanent records of clinics. Columbia Broadcasting System has 16 machines. Court procedure has been speeded up by admitting recordings as testimony. Salesmen and others record their reports to the home office on discs and slip them in the mail. Soundscribe's creators are already laying plans for increasing its valuable uses after World War II. Particularly do they envision a future for Soundscribe in the field of social correspondence, feeling that the letter of tomorrow may well be a wafer-like plastic disc.

NEWS FORUM

Acquisition

NORWICH HAS SECURED a new non-war industry which will occupy the property of the J. B. Martin Company. At a dinner given September 30 by the Martin management it was announced that Robert Hirss was the purchaser and will manufacture rayon.

The new owner has been a textile specialist and industrialist since graduation from technological school in his native Latvia. His wife, Mrs. Alma Hirss, is also a highly skilled textile specialist and has worked side by side with her husband in all his enterprises.

Those attending the dinner for the purpose of meeting Mr. Hirss were: Rev. Oswald Blumit, friend and interpreter for Mr. Hirss; E. G. Hellyar, J. B. Martin Company; G. H. Morrissey, attorney, Hartford; Chas. V. James, attorney; Laland Wood, manager, Norwich gas and electrical department; L. Goffe Briggs, president, Norwich Chamber of Commerce; John McWilliams, First Selectman; W. H. Stebbins, J. B. Martin Company; Arthur E. Barnes, representing Ponemah Mills; John L. Laycock, office manager Aratex Company; Henry F. Powers, president, Uncas-Merchants National Bank; Arthur E. Story, secretary-treasurer, Chelsea Savings Bank; Charles A. Saxton, president local manufacturers association; Aurin Payson, American Thermos Bottle Company; Edward H. Heilman, Charles B. Gilbert, Guy Dolbeare, secretary-treasurer Norwich Savings Society; Clifford C. Oat, Norwich Bulletin Record; Paul Zachae, building contractor; E. J. McCabe, executive secretary, Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Hirss, speaking through the Rev. Oswald A. Blumit, a Latvian Baptist minister, expressed his desire to

live and work in Norwich for many years. He pointed out that having left several millions of dollars' worth of assets behind him in war-torn Europe, he would have to start at the beginning.

★ ★ ★

GROSVERNOR-DALE COMPANY, of North Grosvernordale, one of the largest and best equipped cotton mills in New England, has been sold to a new Delaware corporation. Frederick W. Tillinghast, a Providence attorney, representing the new owners, stated that, "It is understood that the new interests are working on a plan to merge the properties of the Grosvernordale Company with that of some other company or companies."

The Grosvernordale Company has been a closely-held corporation, owned by members of the Grosvernord family. Rated as a \$2,500,000 plant, it is equipped with 130,000 spindles and 3,500 looms. Products include twills, broadcloth, fancy weaves, shirting, etc. The company is considered one of the strongest and most prosperous in the region.

Calendar

CONNECTICUT MOTOR CARRIERS, shippers and others interested in highway transportation met October 14 at the Bond Hotel in Hartford, under the auspices of the Motor Truck Association, Inc. It was the association's annual fall jubilee and banquet, and 500 motor carriers and shippers from all parts of the state were entertained.

Presiding at the banquet was Dr. Allen Stockdale of New York, one of the key men on the staff of the National Manufacturers Association.

Arrangements for the banquet were in charge of Joseph Kramer of Bridgeport, Peter M. Laskas of Waterbury, William Perrett of Manchester, Joseph Ravelese of Hartford, Thomas Kelley of Torrington, R. E. Tomlinson of New Haven, Joseph Lombard of Waterbury, Moses Savin of New London and William Dunbar of Hartford.

★ ★ ★

BRIDGEPORT BRASS held open house October 3 when more than 1,000 persons toured the new office building. The tour was headed by Mayor McLevy and industrial leaders, including Comptroller Perry Rodman, City Clerk Fred Schwarzkopf and City Auditor Milton H. Friedberg; George E. Crawford, president, and Ray L. French, industrial secretary, Bridgeport Chamber of Commerce; Harold B. Dow, secretary, "I Am An American" Committee; George S. Hawley, president and Alpheus Winter, executive vice-president, Manufacturers Association of Bridgeport.

The asphalt tile floors that minimize noise and the large windows which provide maximum daylight attracted the attention of the visitors. Semi-direct lighting also is provided, and glass and metal partitions provide individual offices.

Samples of the company's products were exhibited and colored photomurals showed men at work in the mills and factories. The Defense products made by the company for the Army and Navy included brass cartridges and shell casings ranging from 20 millimeters to five inches.

The cafeteria ended the tour through the building. Here the 60-voice mixed chorus of the fabricating division, directed by Arthur Hyde, gave a program.

★ ★ ★



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SQUARE D COMPANY—MOTOR CONTROL EQUIPMENT AND PANEL BOARDS

WESTINGHOUSE—LIGHTING EQUIPMENT, TRANSFORMERS AND PANEL BOARDS

THE MERIDEN FOREMAN'S CLUB held its opening meeting Tuesday, October 7 in the local Y. M. C. A. auditorium. Arthur C. Horrocks, of the Goodrich Tire and Rubber Co. was the speaker. Club President Howard Elliott of The Wallingford Company presided. A special sound motion picture program was the entertainment feature. The meeting was the first the club has held since its donation of ventilating equipment for its meeting place.

★ ★ ★

THE NEW HAVEN CHAPTER of the National Association of Cost Accountants will meet Tuesday, November 25th at the Y. W. C. A. Ballroom on Howe Street in New Haven.

The speaker will be Professor Thomas H. Sanders, Professor of Accounting, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, and Chief, Cost Advisory Branch, Division of Purchases, Office of Production Management, Washington, D. C. His subject is: "Some Cost Problems of Government Contracts." He will endeavor to discuss problems most current at this time and adapt his address to conditions now existing.

Dinner will be served at 6:30 preceding the meeting.

Calendar

AMERICAN MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION'S 1941 Production Conference will be held November 19 and 20 at the Hotel William Penn, Pitts-

burgh. It will present an opportunity to find out how the other fellow is getting the job done and to exchange ideas with others with similar responsibilities. Some of the problems to be discussed at the Conference are: Getting the Most Out of Automatic Priority Extension; Night Shift Control Problems; Maintaining Records to Guarantee Priorities Promises; Securing Priorities for Essential Materials; and several other vital problems essential to production.

★ ★ ★

N.A.M.'S 46TH ANNUAL CONGRESS of American Industry will be held Wednesday, December 3, through Friday, December 5, in New York City. At the morning session opening the Congress, Donald M. Nelson, Executive Director of the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, will speak on "Future Defense Demands on Industry". William S. Knudsen, Director General of OPM, and a member of the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, will also address the opening session on the subject of "Production". At the opening day's afternoon session the speaker will be Leon Henderson, Chief of the Office of Price Administration, Director of the Division of Civilian Supply of OPM, and a member of the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board. His subject will be "Price Controls".

The Annual Dinner will be held in the Waldorf-Astoria. Already more than 2,900 reservations have been made. For those who have not sent in their requests for reservations in sufficient time to secure seats in the main

ballroom, ample space will be provided in adjacent rooms in order that all those wishing to attend the banquet may be present.

Comment

CHARLES E. WILSON, president of the board of directors of the General Electric Company, believes that despite its admitted and acknowledged aspects of dissolution free enterprise can be saved providing we begin now to prepare for post war developments.

Mr. Wilson proposes a Congress of the American Free Enterprise system, to be convened late this fall or winter. "This," he says, "should be a sort of constitutional convention to draw up new, self-imposed rules for industrial and commercial progress, acceptable to the majority of the people."

He says the Congress should include representatives of industry, agriculture, labor unions, finance and commerce. The general purpose would be to build a reservoir of civilian production, new business, new purchasing power, distribution; and to make plans for releasing this reservoir in increasing volume when and as military expenditure falls off.

"Unless we plan it," he says, "the wartime inventions, upon which thousands of research men have been engaged, discoveries in electronics, metallurgy, chemistry, synthetics, plastics, aeronautics, and a dozen other fields, these war time inventions will not be translated into new products and new businesses in time to cushion the post war crisis. . . ."

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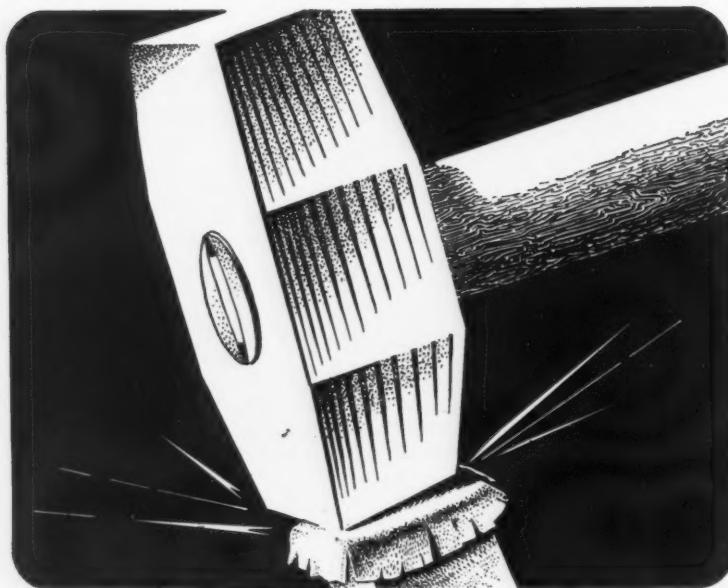
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new plant equipment; to pay for plant enlargement; to handle larger inventories and higher payrolls; and for other essential defense — and domestic — requirements.

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Died

EDWIN WILCOX, treasurer and co-founder of the Wilcox Lace Corporation of Middletown, died at the South Farms Convalescent Home, September 20, at the age of 79. He had spent recent months at the Middlesex Hospital and the convalescent home.

Mr. Wilcox came to Middletown in 1918 from Fawley, England, one year after his son, Archie G. Wilcox, had arrived there. Father and son became affiliated with the Burns Lace Company and when the firm closed down in 1923, Mr. Wilcox and his son organized their own company. The company grew consistently.

Mr. Wilcox was a member at various times of the choirs of the North Church, the Church of the Holy Trinity and the First Baptist Church. He was an honorary deacon of the Baptist Church. He also took a keen interest in civic affairs, but never ran for a town office.

Besides his son, he leaves four grandchildren. Mrs. Edgar Ashburn of Shreveport, Louisiana; Laura Joan, Carol Ann and John A. Wilcox, all at home; and six sisters, four residing in England, one in Canada and another in Buffalo, New York.

★ ★ ★

ERNEST ANDREW, retired vice-president, director and assistant to the president of the Wallace Barnes Division of the Associated Spring Corporation in Bristol, died September 19 at Bristol Hospital following an operation. He was 60 years of age.

Mr. Andrew was born in Pequabuck, Connecticut on June 11, 1881. He came to Bristol a year later. Graduated from the South Side School and Bristol High School, he entered the employ of the Wallace Barnes Company as a clerk in the payroll department in 1901. He worked his way up to the vice-presidency, which position he maintained, along with his directorship and assistantcy to the president, until his retirement on September 1st.

Mr. Andrew was a member of the Republican party for many years, a member of the Republican Town Committee; and although mentioned on numerous occasions as a possible candidate for mayor, he never sought election to public office. He was deeply interested in civic affairs and served for several years as president of the Bristol Chamber of Commerce. At the time of his death he was president of the

Bristol Community Chest and chairman of the Bristol Fair Rent Committee.

He was an active member of the Advent Christian Church and for many years served as first elder; he was also a member of the Bristol Rotary Club. A well-known speaker, he conducted classes in public speaking for the sales force of the Associated Springs Corporation.

Education

A NEW COURSE IN TRAFFIC and Transportation Management is being given in an evening class at the Junior College of Connecticut. A special advisory committee consisting of the traffic managers of three local industries is backing it. The instructor is Edward N. Coogan, traveling freight agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, who has conducted traffic management courses previously and who has been a member of the faculty at the Junior College of Commerce in New Haven.

★ ★ ★

THE INDUSTRIAL SPEAKERS CLUB, of Bridgeport, directed by F. T. Whelan of Manning, Maxwell and Moore, Inc., and A. J. Griffin of American Chain and Cable Company, is giving instructions in public speaking in a ten week course for Bridgeport business men. Members will be required to prepare and deliver a three minute talk at each meeting. Recordings and motion pictures will be made to show weak spots in enunciation and manner, and each speech will be analyzed for preparation, delivery and emphasis.

★ ★ ★

COMPLETE CREDIT COURSES are being conducted by the Hartford Association of Credit Men in cooperation with Hillyer Junior College Evening Division of Hartford. The courses will lead to diploma awards of Associate and Fellow of the National Institute of Credit.

Classes will be conducted evenings at Hillyer Junior College by qualified instructors.

The courses are as follows: Introductory Accounting, full year, one evening per week; Credit and Collections, full year, one evening per week; Business Letters and Reports, full year, one evening per week; Economic Laws, full

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year, one evening per week; Business Law, full year, one evening per week; Effective Speaking, half year, one evening per week; Marketing and Market Analysis, full year, one evening per week; Credit Management, half year, one evening per week.

Tuition charges are: Two year course leading to award of Fellow in the National Institute of Credit, \$200.00, plus registration fees. Courses necessary to qualify for award of Associate in the National Institute of Credit, \$150.00, plus registration fees. Special short course in Credits and Collections (32 weeks) \$36.00, plus registration fees.

Registration fees: Hillyer Junior College, \$2.00 per year; National Institute of Credit, \$2.00 per year.

Exhibits

A TOP ATTRACTION at the Eastern States Exposition in Springfield this year was Aetna Life's colorful "Story of Connecticut". In one of the largest insurance company exhibits ever attempted, the Aetna showed by means of color slides projected in groups of eight on a huge semi-circular screen the vital part insurance plays in the American economic system. The exhibit occupied more than 6,500 square feet—virtually the entire available floor space of the Connecticut Building.



EXHIBIT of the Tilo Roofing Company as it appeared this year at the Eastern States Exposition in Springfield, Mass.

The story of \$3,500,000,000 of insurance money at work was interwoven into the broader "Story of Connecticut," which contained 1,500 color scenes of the resources, history and beauties of the Nutmeg State.

Prior to the opening of the exhibit two expert color photographers covered approximately 2,000 miles of Connecticut roads in order to obtain the material for his picture story of insurance. Unusual collections of scenes were obtained on such typically Connecticut subjects as historic edifices, monuments, stone and rail fences, old colonial homes, country inns, antique shops, and the state's many and varied defense and other industries.

Between showings of "The Story of Connecticut", demonstrations were given on the Aetna's popular robot heart device which sent the echoes

of a human heartbeat reverberating throughout the building. Another demonstration recently perfected by the Aetna showed the effects of incendiary bombs and ways in which they can be controlled.

More than 200,000 persons are estimated to have visited the Connecticut Building and the Aetna exhibit during the week of the Exposition.

Expansion

A CONTRACT HAS BEEN AWARDED to George A. Fuller Company of New York for the new Defense plant to be started by New Departure Division of General Motors for the production of airplane engines and propeller bearings.

Recently the Defense Plant Corporation approved a lease agreement with New Departure to buy \$2,500,000 worth of machinery for the new plant.



THE APEX TOOL COMPANY, INC. of Bridgeport, one of the busiest small machine shops in the city and engaged in the production of small parts for planes, has doubled its capitalization to \$100,000 for expansion under pressure of the Defense program.

The firm was moved from Remer Street to a new brick and steel structure a year ago, and has just completed another addition to the new plant and has machinery on order to be used there. Its employment now totals 65.

Honored

THE TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION of New Britain's Chamber of Commerce sponsored a testimonial dinner to Frederick G. Russell, who has retired from active work in the transportation field after 70 years of service at Landers, Frary & Clark. The dinner was in the form of an old-fashioned sheepbake and barbecue and took place at Lake Compounce, Bristol, September 30.

Attending the dinner were executives in the transportation field from distant parts of the country, particularly throughout New England and the middle west, representing railroads, motor truck firms, aviation and shipping. Speakers included Richard L. White, president of Landers, Frary & Clark; Wm. H. Day of Boston, manager of the transportation division of



A CROWD witnessing a demonstration of the human heart in action, given by means of the Aetna's popular robot heart device during intermissions of "The Story of Connecticut" at the Eastern States Exposition.

the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Norris W. Ford, traffic manager of the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut. Joseph W. Roche was toastmaster.

Mr. Russell was presented with an engraved scroll outlining his unusual record of service, and in response he reminisced on the development of transportation since he started in traffic work as a boy.

Industrial Relations

THE FOUR MONTHS OLD LABOR DISPUTE of the Marlin Rockwell Corporation at Plainville, Conn. was recently settled. In reaching the agreement representatives of the company and the union shook hands and called for an immediate return to the task of speeding up Defense production. The firm makes ball bearings for aircraft engines.

Major points in the agreements were: (1) The company agreed to raise wages of both male and female employees 10¢ an hour. It previously had agreed to raise men's wages 10¢ and those of women employees 5¢. (2) A vacation bonus of 40 hours pay for workers who have been employed for a year and 20 hours pay for those who have been employed for six months to a year. (3) Time and a half for work on Sundays and holidays. The union originally requested double time. (4) Night shift workers will receive a 5¢ hourly bonus. (5) The company also agreed to negotiate with the union with reference to increased wages if the cost of living goes up.

Much credit for settling the controversy was given to Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina and vice chairman of the Mediation Board.

Labor

MORE THAN 400 "SOUTHERNERS", willing guinea pigs in a successful Defense experiment, are plugging away at their machines in factories throughout the state.

Richard A. Barrett, National Youth Administrator for Connecticut, said that because of a shortage of semi-skilled labor in defense plants here, his group had brought 589 youths from 10 other states since June 1. Since that time, he said, 419 have been placed in good industrial jobs.

These young men were trained at

NYA centers in their home states and given an additional two weeks course in Hartford after their arrival. They were watched with interest by the NYA because it was the first labor transplanting experiment of its kind in the country. The agency even helped them obtain lodgings and made social contacts for them through church and social agencies.

Mr. Barrett said that 126 such workers came from Pennsylvania, 121 from West Virginia, 78 from New York and others from Oklahoma, Arkansas, Kentucky, Kansas, Alabama and Tennessee.

Personnel

F. U. CONARD, vice president and factory manager of Underwood-Elliott-Fisher Company, has been elected a director of the Hartford Gas Company to succeed Harold R. Sterrett, former president of the New Haven Gas Company.

★ ★ ★

A. M. ROSS, vice-president of Remington Rand, Inc., at Ilion, New York, has been appointed president of Andover Kent, Inc. of Middletown upon the resignation of C. A. Woodruff. Mr. Ross has been engaged in factory management for the past 20 years.

Organized in January of this year, Andover Kent, Inc., is engaged at this time in munition production and has contracts amounting to several million dollars, principally for the British government.

★ ★ ★

JOSEPH F. McCARTHY, formerly controller-secretary of United Aircraft Corporation, has resigned his position as secretary to devote his full time to the expanded duties of chief accounting and financial officer of the company. President Eugene E. Wilson announced October 7th following a meeting of the board of directors. Charles H. Chatfield, formerly director of research and for over a year an executive assistant in the head office, was elected secretary.

★ ★ ★

WALTER S. PAINE, manager of the engineering and inspection division of the Aetna Life Affiliated Companies, was re-elected vice-president for In-



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dustrial Safety at the thirtieth annual congress of the National Safety Council in Chicago last month. Mr. Paine, who has identified himself prominently with the cause of safety and conservation, is taking a leading part in the Nationwide Emergency Safety Campaign now being conducted by the Council in response to an appeal for unusual safety efforts made by President Roosevelt in his proclamation of August 18.

Progress

HAT CORPORATION OF AMERICA, makers of Knox, Dobbs, Dunlap, Knapp, Byron and Berg hats, has announced the development of a new material by their research department to combat the dwindling supply and rising price of imported rabbit fur for men's and women's felt hats. The new material is composed of rabbit fur, wool and Aralac, the milk casein fiber introduced by the company last year. At that time the company reported that through use of the new fiber it could reduce the amount of rabbit fur in each hat by 10 to 15 percent. Now with the addition of lamb's wool and more Aralac, new hats will require 35 to 40 percent less rabbit fur.

F. H. Montgomery, president of the Hat Corporation, states that the use of the synthetic fiber and wool will have an important effect in keeping hat prices down. In 1915 rabbit fur was priced at around \$1.50 a pound and by 1920 had soared to \$11 a pound. The minimum retail price of a Dobbs or Knox hat jumped from \$5.00 to \$12.00 in the intervening years. In the last two years rabbit fur has advanced from \$1.90 to \$6.00 a pound. U. S. imports of fur last spring dropped 25% below last year's figure. A further decline of 25% is expected by next spring.

★ ★ ★

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY has developed a new non-metallic material designed to take the place of sheet aluminum in many important uses. The new substance, known only as Formula C-192, is made of fibrous and rubber-like ingredients, and except for small amounts of rubber consists entirely of non-

strategic materials unaffected by priorities.

The material was developed by company engineers seeking a container for self-sealing fuel tanks which are already in production. Slightly thicker than the one-eighth inch aluminum sheets now used in airplane fuel tanks, it tests one-third lighter. It is claimed to have 60 percent of the tensile strength of aluminum and under gunfire to resist ripping or shattering. It may also be used as a substitute for aluminum panels in bus and truck body construction.

★ ★ ★

UNITED AIRCRAFT CORPORATION is getting results from its test houses at the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft plant, especially the one in which arctic weather conditions can be created at will. For two years this test house has been used to solve problems in connection with ice formations. Already an induction system for new planes has been developed which eliminates several possibilities of dangerous ice.

Victor J. Sloglun, project engineer at Pratt & Whitney, speaking before the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences, Inc., said that although airlines have flown more than 278,000,000 miles in the last three years, with the problem of induction system icing constantly before them, no complete data on the history of icing incidents during operation were available from their records.

Specific results realized from P&W tests have been: 1) new design of scoop which should operate satisfactorily in serious snow and sleet storms; 2) new type of fuel discharge nozzle to eliminate the hazards of induction system icing; 3) satisfactory laboratory procedures for solving induction system icing problems; 4) discovery of the conditions under which carburetor ice will form with both a conventional and new type of fuel discharge nozzle; 5) relative effectiveness of pre-heating and alcohol in removing ice.

★ ★ ★

UNDERWOOD - ELLIOTT - FISHER COMPANY has announced a new composite payroll machine to be known as the Sundstrand Payroll Accounting Machine.

All machine operations on this Sundstrand are automatically controlled by an interchangeable control plate, making the machine available for other applications. An ingenious carbon bracket makes possible the use of a carbon sheet between the earnings record and the check stub, thus eliminating the inconvenience of handling loose carbon paper. A special aligning device eliminates any necessity of manual adjustment of the earnings record, checks, pay statements or similar forms. A completely electric automatic carriage control tabulates returns and automatically opens for the removal of forms.

This Sundstrand also automatically voids checks whenever the deductions exceed the earnings, and all entries on the earnings record are original imprints of the machine. Check numbers and dates are printed automatically, and checks are protected by the automatic printing of protective stars in front of all amounts.

★ ★ ★

THE BRISTOL COMPANY has just announced the development of several new Diesel Engine Pyrometers designed especially for battleships, submarines, destroyers, cruisers, sub-chasers, mine sweepers and seaplane-tenders.

Highly damped to withstand excessive vibration, the instruments are housed in welded steel, drip-proof cases. The thermocouple switches are of the rotary type with double contacts made of laminated phosphorus bronze and are designed to take care of the various Diesel engine requirements. All parts conform to the latest Naval specifications.

★ ★ ★

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS revealed that U. S. industry estimates its research costs for 1941 at \$117,490,000, or roughly 1.1 per cent of total gross sales.

Robert L. Lund of St. Louis, chairman of the committee which directed a survey of 1,008 firms, said: "Here is tangible evidence of industry's faith in America's future. In industrial research lies the great hope for reemployment, for productive application of savings and for beneficial utilization of war production plants."

The survey was conducted by Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It showed 49 percent of the companies had a bigger research budget in 1941 than in 1940, while 43 percent reported equalling the 1940 total. The 8 percent spending less were chiefly firms making printing and publishing equipment and iron and steel products.

The ratio of research expenditures to gross sales varied from .2 of one percent in the food and leather industries to 3 percent in the machine industry. Chemical companies are spending an average of 2.4 percent of gross receipts for research, the survey showed. It was indicated that small and medium-sized companies are spending relatively as much as large companies in their search for new products and services.

Pulse

WILCOX CRITTENDEN & COMPANY STOCKHOLDERS have approved a four for one common stock split-up and a share for share stock dividend, which will increase outstanding capital stock from \$300,000 to \$600,000. Each of the company's present outstanding 3,000 \$100 par common shares will be exchanged for four \$25 par shares, each new share to receive one additional \$25 par share as a stock dividend, bringing total capital outstanding to 24,000 \$25 par common shares, or \$600,000.

Total authorized capital under the new set-up will include 1,936 shares of \$100 par preferred in the treasury, and 28,000 shares of common, of which 4,000 will remain in the treasury.

★ ★ ★

WEEKLY AVERAGE PAYROLL in Bridgeport continues to soar. In August the weekly average payroll was \$2,458,036 as against \$1,335,557 for August a year ago, a gain of 84.05%. The August total represented a gain of 10.18% over the July, 1941, average of \$2,230,846. There were gains in every business index over August a year ago with the exception of building permits.

(Continued on page 26)

HEALTH SIDE OF DEFENSE

(Continued from page 6)

employee, forced use of less skilled employees, retarded production schedules and increased manufacturing costs".

Just recently these same two organizations surveyed the present status of medical services in Connecticut plants. The 170 companies covered by this study employ one-third of the State's industrial workers; the majority has over 500 employees apiece. It was learned that 23% of the workers in these concerns are provided with full-time doctoring, while 19% more have part-time care. The remainder receive medical attention through the "on call" method or none at all.

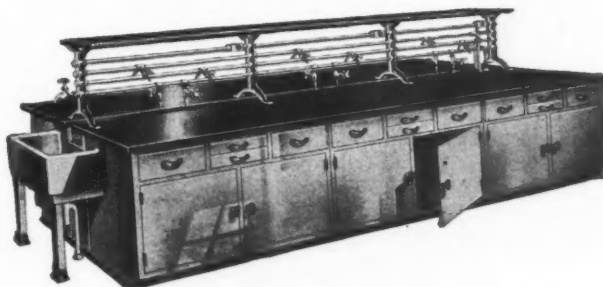
There are nurses for 67%, trained attendants for 20%, first-aid workers for 38%. On the average those companies employing less than 100 lack medical care of any kind except first-aid and "on call" service. Over three-fourths of the employees in the study have been furnished medical quarters; approximately the same percentage was given pre-employment physical examinations. One-quarter receives periodic examinations. About one-half is protected by medical inspection of plant operations and sanitation. Practically no dental care is provided. The majority of the workers is covered by group insurance, and over three-fourths by hospitalization insurance alone. Records of absenteeism are kept by some companies. A few of the largest carry on programs of health education.

In the experience of industrial hygienists no plant is too small for part-time medical care. A first-aid attendant cannot be considered an adequate

substitute for a physician or nurse. Under the requirements of modern industrial medicine the treatment of occupational victims is but one kind of necessary activity. Even more vital for the conservation of industrial man power is the prevention of conditions responsible for accidents, diseases and illnesses. Serious attention, for instance, should be given to the problem of fatigue, which is produced by long hours of work combined with inadequate intervals of rest, excessive speed and noise, and abnormal temperatures. In some progressive plants employee efficiency has been materially increased by the prescribing of special diets or other measures to correct nutritional deficiencies.

It should be emphasized that the task of keeping Defense workers physically and mentally fit requires no new techniques or revolutionary discoveries. The facts and methods are at hand and wait only the application. Health organizations like the Bureau of Industrial Hygiene are ready with advice and aid; but their functions, after all, boil down to industrial policing and education. The real burden for keeping America's builders of planes, tanks and guns in working trim must necessarily fall upon the shoulders of manufacturers. They must be the ones to recognize the great economic and social savings which well-rounded health programs make possible. To save and strengthen American industrial man power, the same initiative and imagination must be displayed as our pioneer industrialists had in creating the country's economic machine, and as the defenders of democracy must have for its preservation.

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DEFENSE



HERE are 12,000 United Aircraft workers listening to Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox call for a greater and quicker Defense effort in East Hartford a few weeks ago. In the background lies Rentschler Field, the corporation's airport and testing ground.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

Frank Knox, in a press conference at United Aircraft, stated that the Navy's National Defense program is up to schedule and its aircraft production has never been embarrassed for want of engines, "thanks to Pratt & Whitney Aircraft".

The Secretary was here September 22 to present a bronze plaque, designated in his honor as the Knox plaque, to Department 64 at the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Division for attaining the best production increase. The department produces engine gears and raised its output 12.3 per cent in August.

Addressing more than 12,000 employees gathered before a specially built platform in the plant area adjoining the airport, Knox spoke of the urgency for increased production.

Eugene E. Wilson, president of United Aircraft, spoke briefly, recalling the close association of Pratt & Whitney with the Navy Department from the time 16 years ago that Frederick B. Rentschler, chairman of the board, approached the Navy in Washington with the importance of preparedness for aircraft defense.

★ ★ ★

CHARLES E. WILSON, president of the General Electric Company, predicted in a statement in Bridgeport that the present shortage of raw materials, which is requiring strict allocation of priorities and threatening to shut down many small non-defense industries, will pass away within a year. In other words, the production of such necessary basic materials as steel, aluminum, copper, and zinc, is being speeded up at such a rate as to meet the emergency.

He admitted that his company, like many others, is beginning to feel the lack of raw materials and has had to devise substitutes in some cases, but regarded the worst of the material shortage as nearly over.

★ ★ ★

OPM'S FIRST NATIONAL DEFENSE CLINIC opened a three-day session at Grand Central Palace, October 22, with a warning from Mayor LaGuardia that what American industry is now producing in war materials "is not enough if we are going to win this war."

Patterned after the Defense clinics initiated by the New York State Department of Commerce, it is designed to bring together the prime contractor and the potential sub-contractor in an effort not only to speed war production, but to spread war orders over as wide an industrial field as possible.

The Army, Navy, Air Forces and Marines, as well as 115 prime contractors and several government agencies, gave 7,000 interviews during the day to the 1,200 would-be sub-contractors in attendance.

Approximately 600 contacts had been made late in the afternoon of the first day that held probabilities of future sub-contracts. In addition, at least one man who came looking for a sub-contract found that his plant was large enough to qualify for a prime contract, for which he said he would apply.

★ ★ ★

WALTER B. WEISENBURGER, executive vice president of the National Association of Manufacturers, in an interview at the Association's

headquarters, stated that nearly 3,000,000 employees in small non-defense manufacturing plants throughout the country face loss of employment within six months unless the Federal system of priorities for Defense needs is revised to permit allocation of a small percentage of raw materials to these plants. He further stated that his organization, with the National Industrial Conference, was making a nationwide survey of the problems confronting small manufacturers and that preliminary reports from 13 states indicated that many of the smaller plants would have to shut down for lack of raw materials. He suggested that the priorities system should be modified to let sufficient raw materials go to non-defense plants to "keep them going". In his opinion 75% of an estimated 116,500 non-defense plants in the country could be kept going through a small allotment by the government.

Unemployment in non-defense plants, he said, would seriously impair the morale of the nation.

★ ★ ★

UNITED AIRCRAFT is organizing and training a volunteer force of 5,000 employees into an auxiliary defense corps in accordance with recommendations of Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Civilian Defense chief.

Vice president Raycroft Walsh heads the organization and Martin F. Burke is deputy. The corps will be charged with the responsibility for adequate protective measures. The employees selected will receive intensive training on company time and drill at regular intervals. Specific duties will be assigned, such as fighting incendiary fires, treating the injured, keeping order, and making emergency repairs to power and communication systems.

★ ★ ★

SEVERAL NEW DEFENSE COURSES for women are now in operation at the State Trade schools, including general machine, parachute shroud line making, parachute making, gun belt making, blue print reading and mathematics. These courses run eight hours a day for five weeks, registration and placement being made through the various offices of the State Employment Service. Women were used extensively in the last World War as a result of the labor shortage and ex-

cessive demands on industries producing the implements of warfare.

Mr. A. S. Boynton, director of the Bureau of Vocational Education, said that a visit to any one of the trade schools giving these courses will convince any skeptic regarding feminine mechanical ability. The girls learn to operate lathes, shapers or millers, or work on spot welders, foot presses, hand millers, etc. In addition, they are taught to use measuring tools, such as micrometers and gauges, to read blue prints and to do simple fractions and decimals. They are also given safety talks.

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STAMFORD HAS WON the Federal preference rating of a Defense area that should put the city's private enterprise, particularly in the building industry, in the way of a larger share of the Defense boom business. The city's industrial employment now exceeds the record high of 11,000 workers.

Word reached the Stamford Housing Authority, October 3, that the city had been placed on the "critical" list, declared a defense area and designated for the OPM defense housing priorities order. The rating had been obtained by the Housing Authority through the executive office of the Defense Housing Coordinator in Washington, and, as ratings go, with respect to the construction of non-military buildings, is "tops", it was explained by Thomas H. Yardley, Jr., executive secretary of the Authority.

The way is now clear for the private builder of homes for a \$6,000 market or lower to operate freely, since the priorities order should facilitate the delivery of building materials, Mr. Yardley said. Besides paving the way for the erection of small homes, the Housing Authority is lining up interests behind a proposed defense housing project for 200 to 300 family units. The Chamber of Commerce and the Manufacturers' Council have endorsed the proposal.

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THE BRIDGEPORT INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL, C.I.O., representing local unions with 8,000 to 10,000 members, on October 2, mailed resolutions to the Manufacturers Association, the city administration, the Connecticut representatives in Congress and President Roosevelt placing the C.I.O. of Bridgeport squarely behind National Defense and calling upon its membership for greater

effort to destroy Nazism. The move is an attempt to forestall labor strikes during the national emergency.

Joseph Julianelle, council secretary who sent the resolutions, said that there had been a demand that labor stop asking for wage increases and that the resolution was for the purpose of assuring employers and the various branches of the government from President Roosevelt down that the C.I.O. in Bridgeport is willing to make sacrifices to defeat Hitler.

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LEON HENDERSON, Administrator of Price Control, advocated before the House Banking and Currency Committee a longer work week as one way of taking up the slack in Defense production. He said that the average week now worked by American industry was 40.3 hours, and that in the case of the machine tool industry the country was getting a production of only 30 to 35 per cent of capacity, owing to lack of skilled men.

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IN AN ADDRESS over the NBC-Red network, Floyd B. Odum, director of the Contract Distribution Division of OPM, called upon the large industries to spread their national defense work among smaller plants. Mr. Odum said, in part: "What greater indictment could be made of big business than to have it said that in the nation's gravest crisis little business perished, while big business kept orders piled up for long term future delivery that could have been passed on?"

To facilitate the distribution of work, Odum said his division would recommend remedial legislation "designed to eliminate necessity for competitive bidding in some cases and to remove other existing local obstacles to this program of widespread diffusion of contracts by governmental agencies and prime contractors."

He advised small manufacturers with idle machinery to figure out how it could be used in defense work, to drum up a sub-contract alone if possible, or to organize pools of small manufacturers who together can take on a prime contract or a major sub-contract.

★ ★ ★

WAR DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS have cited executives of Scovill Manufacturing Company for their initiative in sub-letting work on government contracts. Scovill has sub-let nearly half of eleven millions in government contracts during the past year.

In the War Department's citation, two of Scovill's cartridge case contracts are noted. On one of them, totaling \$6,007,530, the company has sub-contracted \$2,745,734 or 45.9% among 350 contractors. The other contract, totalling \$4,380,994, has been 44.4% sub-contracted among 260 different contractors.

Summarizing, the War Department states that 50 prime ordnance bureau contracts, totaling \$271,651,000 have been sub-contracted to the extent of 60% among 9,974 contractors. The highest sub-contracting percentage occurred on tank and combat vehicles awards.

FACTORIES for DEFENSE

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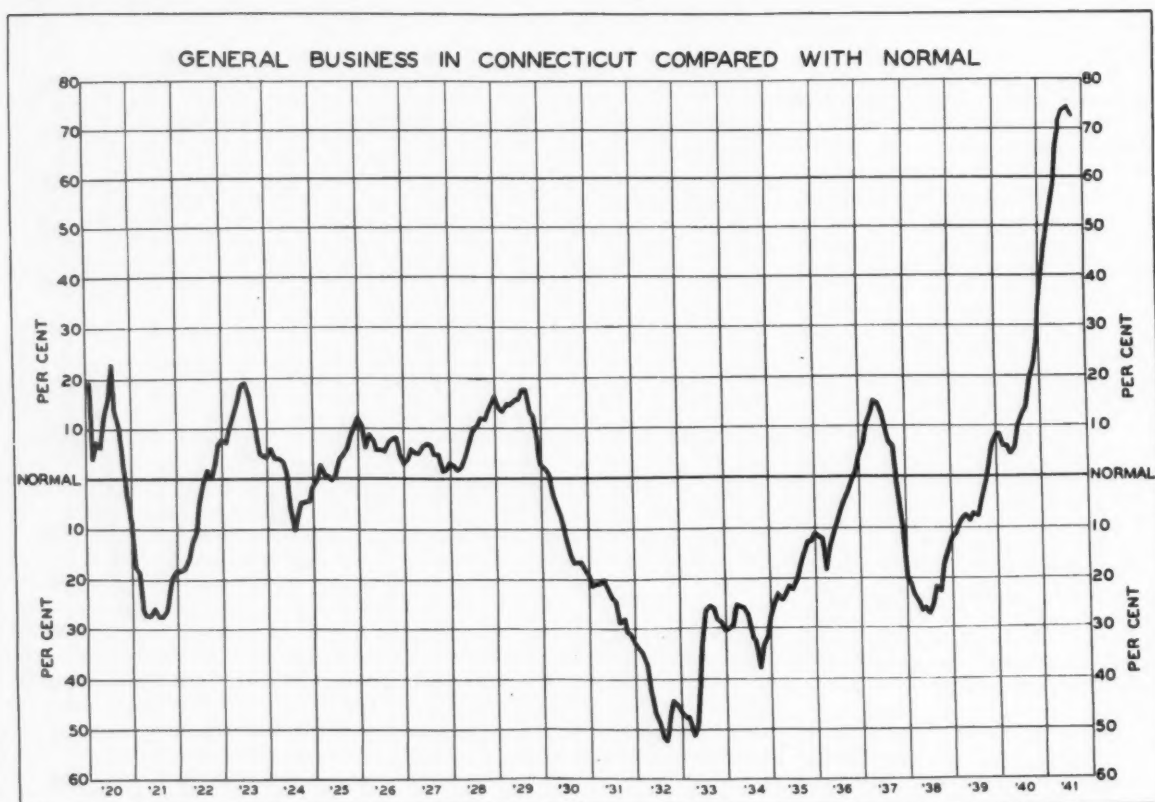
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BUSINESS PATTERN



For the first time since April, 1940, the index of general business activity in Connecticut declined slightly during September, dropping approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ points to stand at 72% above normal. The actual volume of production during the month, although greater than in August, did not increase as much as seasonally expected.

In the United States, the index of industrial activity declined for the third consecutive month, due in part to the fact that the customary seasonal pickup was not experienced in concerns already working at close to capacity. Preliminary reports indicate the probability that the normal seasonal expansion in October will not be fully realized.

Manufacturing activity in Connecticut already at record high levels continued to expand during September though failing to make the increase usual at this season, resulting in a slightly lower index for the month. Man-hours worked in Bridgeport and

New Britain factories increased 4.5% and 6.3% respectively, while factories in Bristol and Hartford showed declines averaging about 1%. Factory employment showed a slightly better-than-seasonal increase.

It is reported that some concerns in the State which have been working on non-defense items are beginning to feel the effect of priority rulings, resulting in some cases in temporary layoffs.

Freight carloadings originating in 14 Connecticut cities failed to make the usual seasonal increase during September, although the average daily loadings reached the highest volume of the last ten years. The number of carloads of metal carried by the New Haven Road declined slightly from the August level.

The index of construction work in progress in Connecticut during September although slightly lower than the peak figure reached last month was still maintained close to 63% above the estimated normal. Contract awards

for residential construction in Connecticut, as reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation, continued heavy during the month. In spite of the heavy residential building programs in progress during recent months, housing shortages are still being reported.

The Bridgeport Brass Company recently awarded the general contract for the construction of a casting shop, rod mill and tunnel at Bridgeport, to cost \$610,000. General contracts have also been awarded for the erection of a factory and forge plant in Bristol for the New Departure Division of General Motors Corporation to cost \$250,000 and a factory addition at the plant of the High Standard Manufacturing Company in Hamden to cost \$100,000.

There was little change in the rate of steel ingot production in the United States during September, the volume remaining close to 96% of capacity throughout the month. Shortages of raw materials continue to limit ingot production. On October 2, the Office

(Continued on page 22)

EXPORT NEWS

By W. ADAM JOHNSON, *Commercial Secretary*

Increasing Use of Plastic Material in British Aircraft Construction.

British airplane manufacturers are using plastic material to an increasing extent to replace light metal alloys, according to a report to the Department of Commerce. In normal times, the report points out, aircraft designers in Great Britain were inclined to look askance at plastics because of their alleged fragility. However, after the evacuation of the British Army from Dunkirk intensive rearmament resulted in an exceedingly heavy consumption of light alloys, thus providing an unparalleled opportunity for the introduction of plastics in airplanes.

That plastic manufacturers have achieved a marked degree of success in satisfying the demands of the British aircraft industry was indicated in a technical display recently held in London under the auspices of the Society of British Aircraft Constructors. One of the features of the display was the increased use which is being made of synthetic resinoids for bonding and reinforcing wood and fibrous materials. One material known as "Pytram", a cellulose fiber, light in weight, strong and resilient, is reported to have been found very satisfactory. Shapes of all types with double curvature can, it is said, be easily produced from it, while its ability to withstand moisture and vibration is marked.

★ ★ ★

British Piano Industry Concentrated in Seven Firms.

Production of pianos in Great Britain is to be concentrated in the hands of seven firms, a report to the Department of Commerce shows. This move, which has just been announced by the official Board of Trade, will make available for war purposes an additional 300,000 square feet of factory space. Before the war some sixty firms were engaged in the manufacture of pianos. Several of the larger establishments, having filled the quota allotted them by the Government, have turned their efforts to the production of war materials.

Average peace-time production of pianos in Great Britain amounted to between 50,000 and 55,000 instruments annually. It is believed that as a result of the war, current output has declined to about one-fifth of these

figures. British piano manufacturers have concentrated to a large degree on export markets, Empire countries and South America representing their best outlets. In view of the war, domestic demand for pianos throughout Great Britain is said to have held up surprisingly well.

★ ★ ★

Spanish Glass Industry Making Progress.

The glass industry in Spain has made notable progress since the close of the civil war in that country, according to a report to the Department of Commerce. The industry has been moving steadily toward self-sufficiency although this is not yet possible. However, before the war 90 percent of products employed in glass-making were imported, including sand. Today with the exception of sodium nitrate from Chile, some refractories from France and Germany, and oxides for coloring, hardly anything used in the industry is obtained from abroad. Technical advances have been noteworthy, particularly in the manufacture of containers and electric incandescent lamps. Local authorities believe that Spain will soon be in a position to export glass manufactures, and preparations are now being made for the Spanish glass industry to be represented at the French Sample Fair at Lyons.

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New Legislation to Alleviate Position of British Debtors.

The British Government has taken steps to alleviate the serious financial difficulties of individuals and firms arising from war conditions, according to reports to the Department of Commerce. Under the Liabilities Act of 1941 such individuals and firms may apply to a liability adjustment officer for the county court district in which they reside or carry on business for advice and assistance to

enable them to arrive at an equitable and reasonable arrangement with creditors. Legislation passed in 1939 empowered the courts to postpone liabilities, but the new measure is designed to effect permanent relief for the debtor who is unable to meet his liabilities because of war losses. Where the conciliation machinery fails, the courts may impose an adjustment and settlement. The debtor does not commit an act of bankruptcy or suffer any bankruptcy disqualification by taking advantage of the provisions of the Act.

★ ★ ★

Shortage of Freight Cars in Canada Expected.

A shortage of freight cars in the Dominion is expected to develop because of war-expanded industrial production in Canada, a report to the Department of Commerce states. Local shippers have been informed that in order to save car days they must not waste time in loading and unloading; that they must give advance notice of car requirements; commodities to be transported; space needed; switching needs; and provide storage space for their goods so as to obtain protection in case of emergencies and car shortages. Orders for railway equipment are expected to be placed with producers within the next sixty days. As far as can be ascertained, the new rolling stock will consist mostly of box freight cars.

★ ★ ★

Swiss Raw Material Situation Reported Serious.

The raw material situation in Switzerland is said to have reached a critical position, according to a report to the Department of Commerce. A recent review of the Swiss Association for Economic Research indicates that the current favorable state of business rests upon a shaky foundation, for in many branches of industry the level of production consumes not only all the raw materials that can be imported but also makes steady inroads on reserves that are likely to be irreplaceable. Under these circumstances the committee urges the most economical use of materials and the subjection of production to the test of national utility.

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Uruguayan Wool Exports in Current Season Exceed Production.

Exports of wool from Montevideo from the beginning of the current season on October 1, 1940 to the end of August, 1941, totaled 141,022 bales, an amount computed to be from 15,000 to 20,000 bales in excess of the 1940-41 clip, according to a report to the Department of Commerce. The reason attributed for the excess of exports over production is the fact that at the beginning of the current wool season there existed in Uruguay a substantial carryover of wool from the previous season's clip. The United States received approximately 82 percent of the wool exported from Uruguay during the eleven months period. It is estimated by sources in the local wool trade that the forthcoming clip, which will begin arriving on the Montevideo market about mid-November, will be about 20 percent less than the 1940-41 output, which according to local estimates aggregated approximately 132 million pounds.

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Cuban Exports of Mineral Ores to the United States Increase.

The current heavy demand in the United States for metals of all kinds has been reflected in an appreciable stimulation of Cuba's mining industry, the Department of Commerce reports. During the first half of the current year shipments of mineral ores from the Republic to the American market reached a value of \$4,325,582 as compared with \$2,836,975 in the corresponding period of 1940. Exports of manganese ore, the outstanding item in this trade, rose from \$1,434,194 in the first half of 1940 to \$2,801,133 in the January-June period of 1941. Shipments of chrome and baryte ores also showed advances in the 1941 period, while exports of copper, iron, and gold ores registered declines.

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Increased South African demand for American-Made Women's Wearing Apparel.

A sharply increased demand for American-made wearing apparel for women has developed in South Africa in recent months, according to the Department of Commerce. The demand, it is pointed out, is not confined to the larger cities, but comes also from smaller towns and trade centers in the interior. The local sale of American silk stockings has been accelerated by the published news of the shutting off of United States

raw silk imports from Japan and the uncertainty as to how long stocks now available will last.

During 1940 United States exports of cotton dresses and ensembles of woven fabrics to the Union of South Africa were valued at \$127,120; wool clothing exports for women and children (except knitted), \$194,094; and silk dresses, blouses and skirts, \$220,052. Exports of rayon dresses, skirts, blouses and other outerwear, not knitted or crocheted, from the United States to the Union were valued at \$2,048,242, while the same types of clothing made of knit or crocheted fabrics, and other outerwear for women reached a total of \$299,003.

★ ★ ★

Panamanian Air Transportation Facilities to South America Extended.

Air transportation facilities from Panama to South American points have been markedly expanded as a result of the Defense program and the increased commercial activity in the Southern Republics, according to advices to the Department of Commerce. Pan American Airways, it is pointed out, is now operating 17 schedules weekly to South America, 13 of these providing service directly or through connection with the Canal Zone. An additional weekly scheduled service was recently inaugurated from Cristobal, C. Z. to Buenos Aires and return, thereby providing residents of the Republic of Panama and the Canal Zone with four weekly round trips by way of Panagra to Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile and Argentina. In addition the new service establishes high speed, one-day connection with Lima, and connects directly through Lima with the newly-established "transcontinental" service to Rio de Janeiro.

★ ★ ★

Canadian Automotive Export Trade Sets All-Time Record.

Canada's export trade in automotive products during July established an all-time record, according to the Department of Commerce. Shipments abroad of passenger cars, trucks and automotive parts in that month reached a valuation of \$22,337,868, compared with \$15,354,395 in the preceding month of June and \$5,274,505 in July, 1940. In the July, 1941, valuation were included 2,099 passenger cars valued at \$956,953, 20,387 trucks at \$19,142,972, and automotive parts worth \$2,237,943.

During the first seven months of 1941, Canadian exports of automotive products were valued at \$87,421,535, against \$24,384,805 recorded for the corresponding period of last year, an increase of 258 percent. Cumulative shipments of passenger cars totaled 5,726 units and trucks 82,189 units, compared with 14,535 and 20,071, respectively, in the corresponding period of 1940. Canadian production during the January-July period of this year totaled 69,048 passenger cars and 108,477 trucks, compared with 75,683 and 49,697 in the first seven months of 1940.

BUSINESS PATTERN

(Continued from page 20)

of Production Management announced plans to add ten million tons to the national steel manufacturing capacity, but it will be many months before the benefits of this increase will be felt.

As a result of material shortages and the difficulty experienced in obtaining minor parts, automobile production in the United States recovered more slowly than usual from the annual period of change-over to new models. Production for the week of October 4th totaled 77,000 units compared with 33,000 units for the week of September 6th, and 105,000 units for the corresponding week a year ago.

The retail costs of foods as reported by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics continued to rise from the middle of August to the middle of September, the cost of all foods in Bridgeport and New Haven increasing 1.7% and 1.2% respectively. During the past twelve months, retail food costs in New Haven and Bridgeport have shown an advance of 12%, compared with an advance of 14% in the United States as a whole.

The National Industrial Conference Board reports that the cost of living of wage earners' families in the United States rose 1.6% from August to September. This represents a rise of 6% since September, 1940 and 26.6% above April, 1933, the low point of the depression, but 10.2% below the September, 1929, level.

The index of department store sales in the United States fell from 134% of the 1923-25 average in August to 112% in September, the wave of anticipatory buying having receded during the latter month. Heavy purchasing in September was largely confined to articles to which new taxes would apply on October 1st.

TRANSPORTATION

By N. W. FORD, *Traffic Manager*

Transportation Tax. As a result of the passage of the Revenue Act of 1941, a 5 per cent Federal tax on the amount paid within the United States for the transportation of persons by rail, motor vehicle, water or air, within or without the United States, became effective on October 10. Sleeping and seating accommodations in connection with such transportation are also taxed 5 per cent. The tax applies to transportation by motor vehicles having a passenger seating capacity of less than ten adult passengers, including the driver, only when such vehicle is operated on an established line.

The tax does not apply to transportation which does not exceed 35 cents or to season or commutation tickets for single trips of less than thirty miles, or for amounts paid for commutation tickets for one month or less.

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Traffic and Transportation Included in Junior College Curriculum. The Junior College of Connecticut has included in its curriculum courses in Traffic and Transportation, Business Mathematics and Business Law. Classes in these subjects meet on three evenings a week. However, those who find it impractical to pursue the full course may register for the subject of Traffic and Transportation only, which would require attendance just one night each week. Courses in ad-

vanced Traffic and Transportation will be available during the second and third years of the course.

A special advisory committee to assist in the development of this new course in Traffic and Transportation Problems consists of the following traffic managers: Messrs. W. H. Pease, Bridgeport Brass Company; J. J. Benzie, General Electric Company; A. O. Conway, McKesson & Robbins Company; J. D. Hefferman, Scovill Manufacturing Company and N. W. Ford, The Manufacturers Association of Connecticut, Inc.

★ ★ ★

P. W. Brown Retires from Chase Brass & Copper Company. After serving twenty-three years as traffic manager of the Chase Brass & Copper Company of Waterbury, Mr. P. W. Brown retired on October 1. He has been a member of the Association's Traffic Committee for over twenty years.

At the age of nineteen, Mr. Brown started his railroad career as a call boy and later yard clerk at Belle Dock, New Haven. In 1891 he entered the General Freight office in New Haven as a Freight Claim Investigator. From 1903 to 1907 he was employed as Special Freight Agent in the Freight Claim Department and from 1907 to 1918 Mr. Brown was Insurance Inspector in Fire Prevention Work as

well as the Adjuster of Fire Losses for the Railroad and Trolley properties reporting to the Trustees of the Railroad Insurance Fund. He entered the employ of the then Chase Metal Works on October 21, 1918 as traffic manager.

★ ★ ★

S.P.A.B. Approves Building of Commercial Airliners. The construction of 228 commercial airliners within the next eighteen months has been approved by the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board. The new planes, which may be requisitioned by the War Department on demand, must be built according to Army specifications for troop carriers.

Commercial airlines now have in operation between 300 and 350 planes. 75 per cent of air travel is by business men in connection with national defense.

★ ★ ★

ICC Rejects Rail Plea to Postpone Rate Inquiry. The Interstate Commerce Commission has turned down a petition filed by all Class I railroads requesting the indefinite postponement of the Interstate Commerce Commission's national class rate investigation. The Commission's inquiry covers the class rates and classifications of motor carriers as well as rail carriers.

(Continued on page 26)



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LEGISCOPE

By PAUL ADAMS

PROFIT LIMITATION BILLS are not in the list of "must" legislation for the time being, at least. The Vinson Bill (H. R. 5781) would limit profits on all defense contracts to 7% of the cost of completing the contract. The Gore Bill (H. R. 5759) proposes to limit defense profits from all defense business during a taxable year to 8% of the cost of doing the defense business. The Vinson Bill is the broader and the more complete of the two measures and probably would receive the more serious consideration of the House Ways and Means Committee when the need for such legislation is pressing. The House Ways and Means Committee is disposed not to get excited about it until administration policy on further taxation becomes clear.

THE NEXT ORDER OF BUSINESS is price control legislation, and it may be that some profit limitation provision would be inserted by the House Banking and Currency Committee in the price control measure which they report to the House. Such a prospect seems doubtful at the present time, but if wage ceilings are added by the House Committee, pressure will be brought to place a ceiling on profits as well.

THE 6% TRIAL BALLOON sent up by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau was quickly hauled in with the explanation that it was never intended that the proposal would be effective with respect to 1941 profits. It will be recalled that Morgenthau advocated a limit on all corporate profits to not more than a 6% return on capital, with the remainder siphoned off by a 100% excess-profits tax. The proposal has not been "killed" by any means, and more will be heard from it. It is based on the Treasury Department's proposal that excess-profits should be measured only by the rate of return on invested capital and not by the average earnings over a base period. The Department obviously has not surrendered this principle, and they may be expected to continue to push it.

PAYROLL TAXES recently advanced in a proposal of the Social Security Board met with congressional dissent insofar as the proposal attempts to convert the social security program

into a defense-financing, anti-inflation vehicle. The proposal has been called a "tax thunderbolt labeled *Social Security*". It would hit all employers equally and require companies *in the red* to pay as much as anyone else per employee. The tax on employers would be immediately passed on as a cost of manufacture with a resulting boost in the cost of goods. That alone is of sufficient inflationary effect to necessitate its taboo at the present time. The proposal has many backers in administration quarters. Its most dangerous aspect is that it is linked with the move to federalize state unemployment compensation and state employment services.

A NEW TURN IN LABOR EVENTS has resulted in revolt of union members against the union. A strike against the C.I.O. was participated in by 20,000 members of the United Mine Workers' Union of the C.I.O. in protest against the imposition of higher union dues and additional assessments. The employer is really "in the middle" in such a strike. The mine operators in this instance were successful in having the controversy submitted to arbitration and in the interim they agreed not to deduct the increased dues and assessments from employees' wages.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE SECURITIES ACT of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 hit Connecticut manufacturing corporations. At the present time, *all securities listed on any organized or recognized stock exchange* are covered by certain definite requirements specified in existing laws. One of them is that officers and directors owning stock and listed securities are obliged (a) to file a list of their holdings in their corporation, this to cover direct ownership or any ownership in connection with which they may be interested, such as trust accounts, joint accounts, etc., and (b) if they make gifts of shares of stock of their corporation or buy or sell shares of stock of that corporation they must make full and explanatory reports of such transactions to the stock exchange on which their securities are listed.

The amendment which is now proposed is an extension of a similar con-

trol over the *unlisted securities* in this country. The only corporations whose officers and directors would be exempted from making such reports are those (a) wherein the corporation has gross assets of less than \$3,000,000, or (b) whose stockholders are less than 300 in number, or (c) where an individual stockholder is the beneficial owner of less than 10% of any class of any equity security therein.

While it is true that there are some two thousand corporations in the United States whose securities are listed on recognized exchanges, there are, of course, many, many thousands more whose securities are not listed but are dealt in the so-called "over-the-counter" market, and up to the present time requirements such as are now proposed have not been applied. It is, of course, needless to say that the stock exchanges are joining with the Commission in urging the passage of this law. The reason for this must be quite obvious. It represents the opening wedge into the full publication of statistical and financial data regarding a tremendous volume of securities and interests which heretofore have been untouched. Here in Connecticut there are very, very few securities which are listed on any exchange.

This amendment would be only the beginning. *Complete* control of "over-the-counter" securities and the requirements for the filing of data would be a positive result. The proposal would bring into the category all of our insurance companies and all of our corporations, both utility and industrial, which are not now listed on a recognized exchange. The Board of Governors of the Connecticut Investment Bankers' Association feels that this situation would prove to be not only a nuisance but an unnecessary publicizing of information of an extremely personal nature. Data regarding the changes in stock ownership for any cause whatsoever, insofar as listed securities are concerned, is a matter of public knowledge and is consistently and regularly published in the newspapers. It would be excellent reading for the Connecticut public to see what the ownership of stock is by Mr. "Gotrocks" in his corporation, what he has done with certain shares, and how much stock then remains in his care

(Continued on page 25)

ACCOUNTING HINTS

Contributed by Hartford Chapter N.A.C.A.

PENSIONS

In the previous issue passing reference was made to the subject of employees' pensions and retirement funds. It appears timely to expand on this theme. Numerous concerns of national scope and numbering many industries have plans in operation for this purpose. Some of these were originated prior to 1930 but were subsequently modified and adapted to changed conditions arising from the passage of Federal and State social security legislation. Notwithstanding such legislation there are good reasons for the adoption and maintenance of funds of this nature.

The basic justification for the introduction of pension or retirement plans is the tendency that they have revealed toward contentment and stability of labor. Employees realize that the benefits provided by the old age benefits are inadequate for a contented existence and appreciate the willingness of their employers to contribute equally or even a greater amount to an irrevocable trust or annuity for their benefit which represents recognition for loyalty and continued service.

Plans and agreements presently in operation are greatly diversified as to their provisions; some provide solely for the employer's payments whereas others also require or permit employees' contributions. Eligibility to participate

in the plans adopted by a company is widely varied but always stipulate a minimum initial period and a stated service period before benefits can be enjoyed. The benefits are usually graduated according to length of service and to average wage level of the individual. Suitable, equitable provision is made in the event of severance of employment under stated conditions. The amount contributed to the fund with respect to each employee together with the ordinary wages of salary must represent reasonable compensation.

Contributions by prosperous corporations to retirement or profit-sharing funds for their employees are not a heavy burden or overhead in the light of present tax laws and regulations. Tentative computations of the 1941 taxes have indicated that the top blocks of corporate income may be subjected to a tax load ranging from 75% to 85%; that is to say that the last \$100,000.00 of taxable income earned may sustain a tax burden of \$75,000.00 to \$85,000.00. Consequently, if a corporation thus situated took appropriate action to place \$100,000.00 in trust for the future benefits of its employees, and same was constituted as an allowable deduction, the company would be contributing only \$15,000.00 or \$25,000.00 to the fund and the balance would be made up from what otherwise would be paid out for taxes.

In order that contributions by a corporation to a retirement fund may qualify for income tax deductions it is essential that the trust must be irrevocable. It should also provide that there be no discrimination and that the benefits be deferred on the part of the participants. It should preferably be placed in the hands of and be administered by independent trustees. Even though some element of discrimination may be alleged with respect to the eligibility to participate, the contribution by the corporation to the fund will still be an allowable deduction. This fact may make it well worthwhile for corporations to consider profit-sharing and retirement funds for the benefit of keymen in the concern. The trust itself, however, may not enjoy tax exempt status but this is a secondary consideration.

★ ★ ★

FEDERAL TAXATION IN 1941 will be the feature of the discussion at the monthly meeting of Hartford Chapter N.A.C.A., November 18, 1941. Maxwell E. McDowell, head of tax department, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has been secured as the speaker. Mr. McDowell has been heard before in this territory and is regarded as a very able speaker on this topic.

LEGISCOPE (continued from page 24)

either through direct ownership, or through beneficial interest.

For listed securities, the type of data to which reference has been made is filed with the exchange on which that security is listed, but, insofar as unlisted securities are concerned, all of the required data would have to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington provided the proposed amendments become law.

The proposed amendment has not

yet been introduced in Congress but it is anticipated that that formality will soon be taken care of. The Securities and Exchange Commission has met in conferences with the Investment Bankers Association of America, The National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., The New York Curb Exchange, and the New York Stock Exchange; with the exception of the National Association of Securities Dealers approval of varying degrees

has been given to the proposal discussed herein. It can be expected that efforts will soon be made to get the amendments adopted.

Manufacturing corporations are different in that the stock of a large majority of them is closely held. Connecticut manufacturing corporations are unique in that practically every one is closely held. We should not hesitate to make known our views on this matter which is so vital to us all.

TRANSPORTATION

(Continued from page 23)

In requesting postponement of that portion of the investigation covering their rates, the railroads contended that the pressure of defense transportation activity made it difficult for them to spare sufficient rate men and other employees to do the work demanded by the investigation. Pointing out that the time, effort and money they already had put into the investigation would be wasted, the motor carrier interests opposed the rail petition for postponement.

★ ★ ★

Pickup and Delivery for Line-Haul Trucks Exempted from ICC Regulation. The Motor Carrier Division of the Interstate Commerce Commission ruled that local pickup and delivery service performed by an independent truckline under joint-rate and through-route arrangements with a line-haul motor carrier is exempt from I.C.C. regulation. This decision puts local operators for motor carriers on the same level as those serving rails.

The decision was reached on the common carrier application of Lincoln Storage & Carting Company, Buffalo, N. Y., part of whose operation was pickup and delivery service for railroads, line-haul motor carriers and forwarders. Service for the railroads was

performed under contract and was exempt under Section 202(c)(2) of the Motor Carrier Act which states the Act shall not apply to pickup and delivery service performed within a terminal area by a motor carrier for a carrier by rail, express, motor or water.

It was ruled by the Division that service of any kind or under any arrangement for a forwarding company was not covered by the exemption language and it granted a certificate authorizing continuance of the service.

★ ★ ★

Transportation Board of Investigation and Research. The Transportation Board of Investigation and Research, with Lewis H. Guenther as Administrative Officer, has been set up. It will investigate various forms of transportation with a view to determining which could most economically be used in various spheres of transportation. This Board is giving consideration not only to a short-term program, but also to matters affecting a long-term transportation program. It is securing considerable valuable information from various government departments and from the carriers and is seeking information from shipper groups.

★ ★ ★

Motor Vehicle Use Tax Effective February 1. A use tax of \$5.00 on all

motor vehicles, including passenger cars, was included in the Revenue Act of 1941. This tax will become effective on February 1, 1942 and will be collected by the offices of Collector of Internal Revenue in the various states. The initial mailing of application forms will be made about the first of the year. These are expected to be returned by motor vehicle owners with a remittance of \$2.09, covering the months of February, March, April, May and June, 1942. Application forms for the payment of the \$5.00 fee for the full fiscal year 1942-43 will be mailed about the first of next June; the tax is levied on a fiscal year basis. Upon payment of the use tax, motor vehicle owners will receive a receipt in the form of an Internal Revenue stamp which must be displayed on each vehicle.

★ ★ ★

Low Record Set in Theft Claims Paid by Railroads. According to the Association of American Railroads, claims resulting from the theft of freight paid by the rail carriers during the first six months of 1941 was the smallest on record for any corresponding period. Such claims paid in the first half of 1941 amounted to \$177,152, a reduction of \$32,039 or 15 per cent compared with the best previous record established in 1940. In the first six months of 1921, claims resulting from theft of freight totaled \$5,558,277.

NEWS FORUM (continued from page 17)

Resolution

AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors of The Manufacturers Association of Connecticut, Inc. on September 29, the following resolution was adopted unanimously in consideration of the late E. Kent Hubbard:

WHEREAS, we, the members of the Board of Directors of the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut, Incorporated, assembled in regular meeting, recognize the great loss which resulted from the death of E. Kent Hubbard, President of this Association; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Hubbard had been the able leader of this Association as

its duly elected President for twenty-four consecutive years, and he had been for more than thirty-five years actively participating in the cooperative efforts represented by this Association; and

WHEREAS, he was esteemed for his integrity, kindness, sincerity and understanding; respected for his considerate leadership; and honored by the many public and business positions which he held; and

WHEREAS, this Board of Directors feels very keenly the loss which the entire membership and the staff of the Association has sustained,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT

RESOLVED, that this Board of Direc-

tors record an expression of its high regard for Mr. Hubbard's character and superior qualities and an appreciation of his long and faithful service to this Association, and be it further

RESOLVED, that we place on record the expression of our deep sympathy with Mr. Hubbard's family in the bereavement which they have suffered, and be it further

RESOLVED, that the Secretary be and he is hereby instructed to spread these resolutions upon the minutes and transmit copy thereof to Mr. Hubbard's family and to the officers and directors and members of the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut, Incorporated.



Ed. NOTE. This department, giving a partial list of products manufactured in Connecticut by company, seeks to facilitate contacts between prospective purchasers in domestic or foreign markets and producers. It includes only those listings ordered by Connecticut producers. Interested buyers may secure further information by writing this department. (Advertisement)

Accounting Forms		Barrels		The Thinsheet Metals Co (sheets and rolls)	
The Baker Goodyear Co	New Haven	The Abbott Ball Co (burnishing and tumbling)	Hartford		Waterbury
Accounting Machines		The Hartford Steel Ball Co (tumbling)		Brass Goods	
Underwood Elliott Fisher Co	Hartford		Hartford	Sargent and Company	New Haven
Acetylene		Bathroom Accessories		Scovill Manufacturing Co (To Order)	
Connecticut Gas Products Co Inc	Meriden		Meriden		Waterbury
Adding Machines		Bearings		Brass Mill Products	
Underwood Elliott Fisher Co	Hartford	New Departure Div of General Motors (ball)	Bristol	Bridgeport Brass Co	Bridgeport
Advertising Printing		The Fafnir Bearing Co (ball)	New Britain	Scovill Manufacturing Co	Waterbury
The Case Lockwood & Brainard Co	Hartford	Norma-Hoffmann Bearings Corp (ball and roller)		Brass Stencils—Interchangeable	
Advertising Specialties			Stamford	The Fletcher Terry Co	Box 415, Forestville
The H C Cook Co 32 Beaver St	Ansonia	Bells		Brick—Building	
Scovill Manufacturing Co (Made to Order)		Bevin Brothers Mfg Co	East Hampton	The Donnelly Brick Co	New Britain
The Waterbury Button Co		The Gong Bell Mfg Co	East Hampton	Bricks—Fire	
Aero Webbing Products		Sargent and Co	New Haven	Howard Company	New Haven
Russell Mfg Co	Middletown	The N N Hill Brass Co		Broaching	
Air Compressors		Belting		The Hartford Special Machinery Co	Hartford
The Spencer Turbine Co	Hartford	Hartford Belting Co	Hartford	Brooms—Brushes	
Aircraft—Repair & Overhaul		The Russell Mfg Co	Middletown	The Fuller Brush Co	Hartford
United Airports Div United Aircraft Corp		The Thames Belting Co		Buckles	
Rentschler Field East Hartford			Norwich	The Hatheway Mfg Co (Dee Rings)	Bridgeport
Airplanes		Benches		The Hawie Mfg Co	Bridgeport
Vought-Sikorsky Aircraft, Div United Aircraft Corp	Stratford	The Charles Parker Co (piano)	Meriden	The G E Prentice Mfg Co	New Britain
Aluminum Castings		Bicycle Coaster Brakes		John M Russell Mfg Co Inc	Naugatuck
Newton-New Haven Co 688 Third Avenue	West Haven	New Departure Div General Motors Corp	Bristol	B Schwanda & Sons	Staffordville
Aluminum Forgings		Bicycle Sundries		The Patent Button Co	Waterbury
Scovill Manufacturing Co (small)	Waterbury	New Departure Div General Motors Corp	Bristol	The Waterbury Button Co	Waterbury
Aluminum Goods		Binders Board		Buffing & Polishing Compositions	
Scovill Manufacturing Co (To Order)		Colonial Board Company	Manchester	Apothecaries Hall Co	Waterbury
The Waterbury Button Co		Biological Products		Lea Mfg Co	Waterbury
United Smelting & Aluminum Co Inc		Ernst Bischoff Company Inc	Ivoryton	Buffing Wheels	
Aluminum—Sheets & Coils		Blades		The Williamsville Buff Mfg Co	Danielson
Remington Arms Co Inc		Capewell Manufacturing Company, Metal Saw Division, (hack saw and band saw)	Hartford	Buttons	
Artificial Leather		Blocks		B Schwanda & Sons	Staffordville
Zapon Div, Atlas Powder Co		Howard Company (cupola fire clay)	New Haven	The Patent Button Co	Waterbury
Asbestos		Blower Fans		Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co	Hartford
Rockbestos Products Corp (insulated wire, cable and cords)		Colonial Blower Company	Hartford	Scovill Manufacturing Co (uniform and tack fastened)	
The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (brake lining, clutch facings, sheet packing and wick)		Blower Systems		The Waterbury Button Co	
Assemblies, Small		Colonial Blower Company	Hartford	Cabinets	
The Greist Manufacturing Co		Boilers		The Charles Parker Co (medicine)	Meriden
The Wallace Barnes Co Div, Associated Spring Corp		The Bigelow Co	New Haven	The Wiremold Co (electric, non-metallic Sheathed)	
Auto Cable Housing		Boilts and Nuts		Cams	
The Wiremold Company		Clark Brothers Bolt Co	Milldale	The Hartford Special Machinery Co	
Automatic Control Instruments		Box Board		Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co	
The Bristol Co (temperature, pressure, flow, humidity, time)		The Lydall & Foulds Paper Co	Manchester	Carpet Lining	
Automobile Accessories		National Folding Box Co	New Haven	Castings	
The Rostand Mfg Co (windshields, seats, and body hardware)		New Haven Pulp & Board Co	New Haven	The Charles Parker Co (gray iron)	Meriden
The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (brake lining, rivets brass, clutch facings, packing)		Robertson Paper Box Co	Montville	The Bradley & Hubbard Mfg Co (gray iron, brass, bronze, aluminum)	Meriden
Automotive Friction Fabrics		Boxes—Paper—Folding		The Gillette-Vibber Co (gray iron, brass, bronze, aluminum, also Bronze Bushing Stock)	
The Russell Mfg Co		Atlantic Carton Corp	Norwich	The Sessions Foundry Co (gray iron)	
Automotive & Service Station Equipment		S Curtis & Son Inc	Sandy Hook	John M Russell Mfg Co Inc (brass, bronze and aluminum)	Naugatuck
Scovill Manufacturing Co (Canned Oil Dispensers)		M S Dowd Carton Co	Hartford	Malleable Iron Fittings Co (malleable iron and steel)	
The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (brake service machinery)		National Folding Box Co (paper folding)		McLagon Foundry Co (gray iron)	
Bakelite Moldings		The New Haven Pulp & Board Co		Newton-New Haven Co (zinc and aluminum)	
The Waterbury Button Co		Robertson Paper Box Co	New Haven	688 Third Ave West Haven	
Balls		Brake Linings		Philbrick-Booth & Spencer Inc (Gray Iron)	
The Abbott Ball Co (steel bearing and burnishing)		Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co	Hartford	Scovill Manufacturing Co (brass and bronze)	
The Hartford Steel Ball Co (steel bearing and burnishing, brass, bronze, monel, stainless, aluminum)		The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (automotive and industrial)		Vanadium Metals Co (brass, bronze and aluminum)	
		The Russell Mfg Co		Groton Union Mfg Co (gray iron)	
		Brass and Bronze		Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc (gray iron and brass)	
		The American Brass Co (sheet, wire rods, tubes)		Castings—Permanent Mould	
		The Bristol Brass Corp (sheet, wire, rods)		The Bradley & Hubbard Mfg Co (zinc and aluminum)	
		The Miller Co (Phosphor bronze in sheets, strips and rolls)		Centrifugal Blower Wheels	
				The Torrington Manufacturing Co	

IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

—CONTINUED—

Chain			
John M Russell Mfg Co Inc	Naugatuck	Edged Tools	
Chains—Bead		The Collins Co (axes and other edged tools)	Collinsville
The Bead Chain Mfg. Co.	Bridgeport	Elastic Webbing	
Chemicals		The Russell Mfg Co	Middletown
Apothecaries Hall Co	Waterbury	Electric Appliances	
MacDermid Incorporated	Waterbury	The Silex Co	60 Pliny St Hartford
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp	Waterbury	Electric Cables	
Chromium Plating		Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated)	New Haven
Chromium Corp of America	Waterbury	Electrical Conduit Fittings & Grounding	
Chucks & Face Plate Jaws		Specialties	
Union Mfg Co	New Britain	The Gillette-Vibber Company	New London
Clamps—Wood Workers		Electric Cords	
Sargent and Company	New Haven	Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated)	New Haven
Clay		Electric Eye Control	
Howard Company (Fire Howard "B" and High Temperature Dry)	New Haven	United Cinephone Corporation	Torrington
Cleansing Compounds		Electric—Commutators & Segments	
MacDermid Incorporated	Waterbury	The Cameron Elec Mfg Co (rewinding motors)	Ansonia
Clutch Facings		Electric Fixture Wire	
The Russell Mfg Co	Middletown	Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated)	New Haven
Clutch—Friction		Electric Heating Element & Units	
The Carlyle Johnson Mach Co (Johnson Expanding Ring; Multiple Disc Maxitorq)	Manchester	Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated)	New Haven
The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (clutch facings—molded, woven, fabric, metallic)	Bridgeport	Electric Panel Boards	
Comfortables		The Plainville Electrical Products Co	Plainville
Palmer Brothers Co	New London	Electric Wire	
Cones		Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated)	New Haven
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div) (Paper)	Mystic	The Whitney Blake Co (Graybar Elec Co Exclusive Distributors)	Hamden
Consulting Engineers		Electrical Control Apparatus	
The Stanley P Rockwell Co Inc (Consulting)	Hartford	The Trumbull Electric Mfg Co	Plainville
Contract Manufacturers		Electrical Control Equipment	
The Greist Mfg Co (metal parts and assemblies)	New Haven	Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co	Hartford
Copper		Electrical Recorders	
The American Brass Co (sheet, wire, rods, tubes)	Waterbury	The Bristol Co	Waterbury
The Bristol Brass Corp (sheet)	Bristol	Electrical Goods	
Scovill Manufacturing Co (pipe and service tubing)	Waterbury	A C Gilbert Co	New Haven
The Thinsheet Metals Co (sheets and rolls)	Waterbury	Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co	Hartford
Copper Sheets		Electrical Switches	
The New Haven Copper Co	Seymour	Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co	Hartford
Copper Shingles		Electrotypes	
The New Haven Copper Co	Seymour	W T Barnum & Co Inc (all classes)	New Haven
Copper Water Tube		Elevators	
Bridgeport Brass Co	Bridgeport	The Eastern Machinery Co (passenger and freight)	New Haven
Cork Cots		General Elevator Service Co Inc (freight, passenger and residence)	Hartford
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div)	Mystic	Embalming Chemicals	
Corrugated Box Manufacturers		The Embalmers' Supply Co	Westport
The Danbury Square Box Co	Danbury	Engines	
Corrugated Shipping Cases		Wolverine Motor Works Inc (diesel stationary marine)	Bridgeport
D L & D Container Corp	87 Shelton Ave	Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Div United Aircraft Corp (aircraft)	East Hartford
Connecticut Corrugated Box Div Robert Gair Co Inc	Portland	Envelopes	
Cosmetics		Curtis 1000 Inc	Hartford
The J B Williams Co	Glastonbury	Extractors—Tap	
Cotton Batting & Jute Batting		The Walton Co	94 Allyn St Hartford
Palmer Brothers	New London	Eyelets	
Cotton and Jute Batting		The Platt Bros & Co P O Box 1030	Waterbury
The Gilman Brothers Company	Gilman	Scovill Manufacturing Co	Waterbury
Cotton Yarn		The Waterbury Button Co	Waterbury
The Floyd Cranska Co	Moosup	Fasteners—Slide & Snap	
Counting Devices		The G E Prentice Mfg Co	New Britain
Veeder-Root Inc	Hartford	Sargent and Co	New Haven
Cutlery		The Patent Button Co	Waterbury
Remington Arms Co Inc	Bridgeport	Scovill Manufacturing Co (snap)	Waterbury
Cut Stone		FELT—All Purposes	
The Dextone Co	New Haven	American Felt Co (Mills & Cutting Plant)	Glenville
Cutters		Ferrules	
The Standard Machinery Co (rotary board, single and duplex)	Mystic	The Waterbury Button Co	Waterbury
The O K Tool Co Inc (inserted tooth milling)	Shelton	Fibre Board	
Dictating Machines		The C H Norton Co	North Westchester
Dictaphone Corporation	Bridgeport	Finger Nail Clippers	
Die Castings		The H C Cook Co	32 Beaver St Ansonia
Newton-New Haven Co Inc	688 Third Ave West Haven	Firearms	
Dies		Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co	Hartford
The Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co	141 Brewery St New Haven	Remington Arms Co Inc	Bridgeport
Die-Heads—Self-Opening		Fire Hose	
The Eastern Machine Screw Corp	Truman & Barclay Sts New Haven	Fabrics Fire Hose Co (municipal and industrial)	Sandy Hook
The Geometric Tool Co	New Haven	Fireplace Goods	
Dish Washing Machines		The John P Smith Co (screens)	423-33 Chapel St New Haven
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co	Hartford	Fireproof Floor Joists	
Draperies		The Rostand Mfg Co	Milford
Palmer Brothers Co	New London	Fishing Equipment	
Drop Forgings		The Dextone Co	New Haven
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc	Middletown	The Horton Mfg Co (reels, rods, lines)	Bristol
The Blakeslee Forging Co	Plantsville	Fishing Lines	
Atwater Mfg Co	Plantsville	The Bevin-Wilcox Line Co	East Hampton
		Fishing Tackle	
		The H C Cook Co	32 Beaver St Ansonia
		Flashlight Cases	
		Scovill Manufacturing Co (metal)	Waterbury
		Fluorescent Lighting Equipment	
		The Wiremold Company	Hartford
		Forgings	
		Clark Brothers Bolt Co	Milldale
		Heppenstall Co (all kinds and shapes)	Bridgeport
		Scovill Manufacturing Co (non-ferrous)	Waterbury
		Foundries	
		Union Mfg. Co (gray iron)	New Britain
		Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc (iron, brass, aluminum and bronze)	Middletown
		The Sessions Foundry Co (iron)	Bristol
		Foundry Riddles	
		The John P Smith Co	423-33 Chapel St New Haven
		Furniture—Anodic Aluminum	
		Rolock Inc (brass, galvanized, steel)	Southport
		Furniture Pads	
		Warren McArthur Corporation	Bantam
		Fuses	
		The Gilman Brothers Company	Gilman
		Galvanizing & Electric Plating	
		Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co	Hartford
		The Gillette-Vibber Co	New London
		Galvanizing	
		Malleable Iron Fittings Co	Branford
		Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc	Middletown
		Gaskets	
		The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc	Bridgeport
		Gauges	
		The Bristol Co (pressure and vacuum—recording automatic control)	Waterbury
		Gears—Reverse & Reduction for Motor Boats	
		The Snow and Petrelli Mfg Co	New Haven
		Gears and Gear Cutting	
		The Hartford Special Machinery Co	Hartford
		Glass Coffee Makers	
		The Silex Co	80 Pliny St Hartford
		Glass Cutters	
		The Fletcher Terry Co	Box 415, Forestville
		Golf Equipment	
		The Horton Mfg Co (clubs, shafts, balls, bags)	Bristol
		Graphite Crucibles & Products	
		American Crucible Co	Shelton
		Greeting Cards	
		A D Steinbach & Sons Inc	New Haven
		Grinding	
		The Hartford Special Machinery Co (gears, threads, cams and splines)	Hartford
		Hardware	
		Sargent and Co	New Haven
		Wilcox, Crittenden & Co Inc (marine heavy and industrial)	Middletown
		Hardware—Trailer Cabinet	
		The Excelsior Hardware Co	Stamford
		Hardware, Trunk & Luggage	
		J H Sessions & Son	Bristol
		Hat Machinery	
		Doran Brothers Inc	Danbury
		Headers	
		The E J Manville Machine Co	Waterbury
		Heat Treating	
		The A F Holden Co	200 Winchester St New Haven
		The Bennett Metal Treating Co	1045 New Britain Ave Elmwood
		The Stanley P Rockwell Co Inc	296 Homestead Ave Hartford
		Heat-Treating Equipment	
		The A F Holden Co	200 Winchester St New Haven
		The Stanley P Rockwell Co Inc (commercial)	296 Homestead Ave Hartford
		The Wallace Barnes Co Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol
		Heating Apparatus	
		Crane Company	Bridgeport
		Highway Guard Rail Hardware	
		Malleable Iron Fittings Co	Branford
		Hinges	
		Sargent and Company	New Haven
		Homer D Bronson Company	Beacon Falls
		Hoists and Trolleys	
		Union Mfg Company	New Britain
		Hose Supporter Trimmings	
		The Hawie Mfg Co (So-Lo Grip Tabs)	Bridgeport
		Hot Water Heaters	
		Petroleum Heat & Power Co (Instantaneous domestic oil burner)	Stamford
		Industrial Finishes	
		Zapon Div Atlas Powder Co	Stamford
		Insecticides	
		American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp	Waterbury
		Insulated Wire Cords & Cable	
		The Kerite Insulated Wire & Cable Co Inc	Seymour
		The Whitney Blake Co (Graybar Elec Co Exclusive Distributors)	Hamden

(Adv.)

IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

—CONTINUED—

Japanning
J H Sessions & Son Bristol
Joining
The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (compressed sheet) Bridgeport
Key Blanks
Sargent and Company New Haven
The Graham Mfg Co Derby
Knit Goods
American Hosiery Company New Britain
Labels
J & J Cash Inc (Woven) South Norwalk
Lacquers & Synthetic Enamels
Zapon Div Atlas Powder Co Stamford
Ladders
A W Flint Co 196 Chapel St New Haven
Lamps
The Rostand Mfg Company (brass, colonial style & brass candlesticks) Milford
Leather
Herman Roser & Sons Inc (Genuine Piskin) Glastonbury
Leather Goods Trimmings
The G E Prentice Mfg Co New Britain
Letterheads
Lehman Brothers Inc (designers, engravers, lithographers) New Haven
Lighting Equipment
The Miller Co (Miller, Duplexalite, Ivanhoe) Meriden
The Waterbury Button Co Waterbury
Locks
Sargent and Company New Haven
Locks—Cabinet
The Excelsior Hardware Co Stamford
Locks—Suit-case and Trimmings
The Excelsior Hardware Co Stamford
Locks—Trunk
The Excelsior Hardware Co Stamford
Locks—Zipper
The Excelsior Hardware Co Stamford
Loom—Non-Metallic
The Wiremold Company Hartford
Machine Work
The Hartford Special Machinery Co (contract work only) Hartford
The Torrington Manufacturing Co (special rolling mill machinery) Torrington
Machinery
The Hallden Machine Company (mill) Thomaston
The Torrington Manufacturing Co (mill) Torrington
The Standard Machinery Co (bookbinders) Mystic
Machinery Dealers & Rebuilders
Botwinik Brothers New Haven
Machinery Dealers Inc New Haven
Machines
Andrew C Campbell Div American Chain & Cable Co Inc (cutting & nibbling) Bridgeport
The Patent Button Company Waterbury
Machines—Automatic
The A H Nilson Mach Co (Special) Bridgeport
Machines—Forming
The A H Nilson Mach Co (four-slide wire and ribbon stock) Bridgeport
Malleable Iron Castings
Malleable Iron Fittings Co Branford
Marine Equipment
The Rostand Mfg Co (portlights, deck, cabin and sailboat hardware) Milford
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc Middletown
Marking Devices
The Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co New Haven
Matrices
W T Barnum & Co Inc New Haven
Mattresses
Palmer Brothers Co New London
Waterbury Mattress Co Waterbury
Metal Cleaners
Apothecaries Hall Co Waterbury
Metal Cleaning Machines
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co Hartford
Metal Goods
Bridgeport Brass Co (to order) Bridgeport
Metal Novelties
The H C Cook Co 32 Beaver St Ansonia
The Waterbury Button Co Waterbury
Metal Products—Stampings
J H Sessions & Son Bristol
Scovill Manufacturing Co (Made to Order) Waterbury
Metal Specialties
The Excelsior Hardware Co Stamford
The G E Prentice Mfg Co New Britain
Metal Stampings
The Patent Button Co Waterbury
The Excelsior Hardware Co Stamford
J H Sessions & Son Bristol
The H C Cook Co 32 Beaver St Ansonia
The Greist Mfg Co 503 Blake St New Haven
The Waterbury Button Co Waterbury

Milk Bottle Carriers
The John P Smith Co 323-33 Chapel St New Haven
Millboard
The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (asbestos) Bridgeport
Mill Supplies
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc Middletown
Moulded Plastic Products
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co Hartford
The Watertown Mfg Co 117 Echo Lake Road Watertown
Moulds
The Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co (steel) 141 Brewery St New Haven
The Sessions Foundry Co (heat resisting for non ferrous metals) Bristol
Nickel Anodes
Apothecaries Hall Co Waterbury
The Seymour Mfg Co Seymour
Nickel Silver
The Seymour Mfg Co Seymour
Nuts Bolts and Washers
Clark Brothers Bolt Co Milldale
Office Equipment
Underwood Elliott Fisher Co Hartford
Oil Burners
Malleable Iron Fittings Co Branford
The Silent Glow Oil Burner Corp Hartford
1477 Park St
Petroleum Heat & Power Co (domestic commercial and industrial) Stamford
Oil Burner Wick
The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc Bridgeport
Oxygen
Connecticut Gas Products Co Inc Meriden
Packing
The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (rubber sheet and automotive) Bridgeport
Paints and Enamels
The Tredennick Paint Mfg Co Meriden
Paperboard
Connecticut Corrugated Box Div Robert Gair Co Inc Portland
The New Haven Pulp & Board Co New Haven
Paper Boxes
National Folding Box Co (folding) New Haven
The New Haven Pulp & Board Co New Haven
Robertson Paper Box Co (folding) Montville
Paper Clips
The H C Cook Co (steel) 32 Beaver St Ansonia
Paper Tubes and Cores
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div) Mystic
Parallel Tubes
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div) Mystic
Pharmaceutical Specialties
Ernst Bischoff Company Inc Ivoryton
Phosphor Bronze
The Seymour Mfg Co Seymour
The Bristol Brass Corp (sheet) Bristol
Pipe
The American Brass Co (brass and copper) Waterbury
Howard Co (cement well and chimney) New Haven
Crane Company (fabricated) Bridgeport
Bridgeport Brass Co (brass & copper) Bridgeport
Scovill Manufacturing Co (copper, red brass and yellow brass) Waterbury
Pipe Fittings
Malleable Iron Fittings Co Branford
Platers
The Patent Button Co Waterbury
The Plainville Electro Plating Co Plainville
The Plainville Electro Plating Co Plainville
MacDermid Incorporated Waterbury
Plumbers' Brass Goods
Bridgeport Brass Co Bridgeport
Scovill Manufacturing Co Waterbury
Plumbing Specialties
John M Russell Mfg Co Inc Naugatuck
Pole Line
Malleable Iron Fittings Co Branford
Polishing Wheels
The Williamsville Buff Mfg Co Danielson
Presses
The Standard Machinery Co (plastic molding, embossing, and die cutting) Mystic
Propellers—Aircraft
Hamilton Standard Propellers Div United Aircraft Corp East Hartford
Propeller Fan Blades
The Torrington Manufacturing Co Torrington

Punches
The Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co (ticket & cloth) 141 Brewery St New Haven
Putty Softeners—Electrical
The Fletcher Terry Co Box 415 Forestville
Pyrometers
The Bristol Co (recording and controlling) Waterbury
Radiation-Finned Copper
The G & O Manufacturing Company New Haven
Railroad Equipment
The Rostand Mfg Co (baggage racks and mirrors for passenger cars) Milford
Rayon Yarns
The Hartford Rayon Corp Rocky Hill
Razors
Schick Dry Shaver Inc (electric) Stamford
Reamers
The O K Tool Co Inc (inserted tooth) 33 Hull St Shelton
Recorders
The Bristol Co (automatic controllers, temperature, pressure, flow, humidity) Waterbury
Refractories
Howard Company New Haven
Resistance Wire
The C O Jelliff Mfg Co (Nickel chromium, kanthal) Southport
Retainers
The Hartford Steel Ball Co (bicycle & automotive) Hartford
Reverse Gear—Marine
The Carlyle Johnson Mach Co Manchester
Riveting Machines
The Grant Mfg & Machine Co Bridgeport
The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (brake service equipment) Bridgeport
Rivets
Clark Brothers Bolt Co Milldale
The Blake & Johnson Co (brass, copper and non-ferrous) Waterville
J H Sessions & Son Bristol
The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (brass and aluminum tubular and solid copper) Bridgeport
The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (iron) Bridgeport
Rods
The Bristol Brass Corp (brass and bronze) Bristol
Roof Coatings & Cements
Tilo Roofing Co Inc Stratford
Roofing—Built Up
Tilo Roofing Co Inc Stratford
Rubber Chemicals
The Stamford Rubber Supply Co ("Factice" Vulcanized Vegetable Oils) Stamford
Rubberized Fabrics
The Duro-Gloss Rubber Co New Haven
Rubber Footwear
The Goodyear Rubber Co Middletown
United States Rubber Prod Inc (Keds, Keditess, Gaytees, U S Royal Footwear) Naugatuck
Rubbish Burners
The John P Smith Co 423-33 Chapel St New Haven
Safety Fuses
The Ensign-Bickford Co (mining & detonating) Simsbury
Saw Blades
The Capewell Mfg Co (Hack Saw, Band Saw) Hartford
Scales—Industrial Dial
The Kron Company Bridgeport
Scissors
The Acme Shear Company Bridgeport
Screw Machine Products
The Blake & Johnson Co Waterville
Centerless Grinding Works Bridgeport
19 Staple Street
The Eastern Machine Screw Corp New Haven
Truman & Barclay St
The Humason Mfg Co Forestville
The Greist Mfg Co (Up to 1½" capacity) New Haven
Scovill Manufacturing Co Waterbury
Screws
The Blake & Johnson Co (machine) Waterville
Sargent and Company New Haven
Clark Brothers Bolt Co Milldale
The Charles Parker Co (wood) Meriden
Scovill Manufacturing Co (cap and machine) Waterbury
Scythes
Winsted Manufacturing Co Winsted (Advt.)

IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

—CONTINUED—

Sewing Machines		Stereotypes		Valves—Relief & Control	
The Greist Mfg Co (Sewing machine attachments)	503 Blake St New Haven	W T Barnum & Co Inc	New Haven	Beaton & Cadwell Mfg Co	New Britain
The Merrow Machine Co (Industrial)	2814 Laurel St Hartford	Stop Clocks, Electric		Ventilating Systems	
Shaving Soaps		The H C Thompson Clock Co	Bristol	Colonial Blower Company	Hartford
The J B Williams Co	Glastonbury	Studio Couches		Vises	
Shears		Waterbury Mattress Co	Waterbury	The Charles Parker Co	Meriden
The Acme Shear Co (household)	Bridgeport	Surface Metal Raceways & Fittings		Washers	
Sheet Metal Products		The Wiremold Company	Hartford	The Blake & Johnson Co (brass, copper & non-ferrous)	Waterville
The American Brass Co (brass and copper)	Waterbury	Switchboards		American Felt Co (felt)	Glenville
Sheet Metal Stampings		Plainville Electrical Products Co	Plainville	Clark Brothers Bolt Co	Milldale
The American Buckle Co	West Haven	Switchboards Wires and Cables		The Sessions Foundry Co (cast iron)	Bristol
The Patent Button Co	Waterbury	Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated)	New Haven	I H Sessions & Son	Bristol
J H Sessions & Son	Bristol	Switches		The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (clutch washers)	Bridgeport
Showcase Lighting Equipment		Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co	Hartford	Watches	
The Wiremold Company	Hartford	Tableware—Stainless Steel		Benrus Watch Co	30 Cherry St Waterbury
Signals		International Silver Co	Meriden	Waterproof Dressings for Leather	
The H C Cook Co (for card files)	Ansonia	Tanks		The Viscol Company	Stamford
32 Beaver St		The Bigelow Company (steel)	New Haven	Webbing	
Silks		The Russell Mfg Co	Middletown	The Russell Mfg Co	Middletown
Cheney Brothers	South Manchester	Tap Extractors		Welding Rods	
Silverware		The Walton Co	94 Allyn St Hartford	The Bristol Brass Corp (brass & bronze)	Bristol
International Silver Co (tableware, nickel silver, silver plate and sterling)	Meriden	Taps, Collapsing		Wicks	
Silverware—Hotel & Institutional		The Geometric Tool Co	New Haven	The Russell Mfg Co	Middletown
International Silver Co	Meriden	Tarred Lines		The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (oil burner wicks)	Bridgeport
Silverware—Plated Hollowware		Brownell & Co Inc	Moodus	Wire	
International Silver Co	Meriden	Telemetering Instruments		The Bristol Brass Corp (brass & bronze)	Bristol
Silverware—Sterling & Plated Trophies		The Bristol Co	Waterbury	The Driscoll Wire Co (steel)	Shelton
International Silver Co	Meriden	Textile Machinery		Hudson Wire Co Winsted Div (insulated & enameled magnet)	Winsted
Silverware—Sterling Silver Hollowware		The Merrow Machine Co	Hartford	The Atlantic Wire Co (steel)	Branford
International Silver Co	Meriden	Textile Mill Supplies		The Platt Bros & Co (zinc wire)	P O Box 1030 Waterbury
Silverware—Tableware, Silver		Ernst Bischoff Company Inc	Ivoryton	Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated)	New Haven
International Silver Co	Meriden	Textile Processors		Scovill Manufacturing Co (brass, bronze and nickel silver)	Waterbury
Silverware—Tableware, Sterling		The Aspinook Corp (cotton)	Jewett City	Wire Arches and Trellis	
International Silver Co	Meriden	Thermometers		The John P Smith Co	423-33 Chapel St New Haven
Sizing and Finishing Compounds		The Bristol Co (recording and automatic control)	Waterbury	Wire Baskets	
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp	Waterbury	Thin Gauge Metals		Rolock Inc (for acid, heat, degreasing)	Southport
Smoke Stacks		The Thinsheet Metals Co (plain or tinned in rolls)	Waterbury	Wire Cable	
The Bigelow Company (steel)	New Haven	Thread		The Bevin-Wilcox Line Co (braided)	East Hampton
Soap		Max Pollack & Co Inc	Groton	Wire Cloth	
The J B Williams Co (industrial soaps, toilet soaps, shaving soaps)	Glastonbury	The American Thread Co	Willimantic	The C O Jelliff Mfg Co (All metals, all meshes)	Southport
Special Parts		The Gardiner Hall Jr Co (cotton sewing)	South Willington	The John P Smith Co	423-33 Chapel St New Haven
The Greist Mfg Co (small machined, especially precision stampings)	503 Blake St New Haven	Threading Machines		Wire Drawing Dies	
Sponge Rubber		The Grant Mfg & Machine Co (double and automatic)	Bridgeport	The Waterbury Wire Die Co	Waterbury
The Sponge Rubber Products Co	Derby	Time Recorders		Wire Dipping Baskets	
Spreads		Stromberg Time Corp	Thomaston	The John P Smith Co	423-33 Chapel St New Haven
Palmer Brothers Company	New London	Timers, Interval		Wire Forms	
Spring Units		The H C Thompson Clock Co	Bristol	The Humason Mfg Co	Forestville
Owen Silent Spring Co Inc (mattresses and upholstery furniture)	Bridgeport	Tinning		The Wallace Barnes Co Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol
Spring Washers		Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc	Middletown	Wire Goods	
The Wallace Barnes Co Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol	The Thinsheet Metals Co (non-ferrous metals in rolls)	Waterbury	The Patent Button Co	Waterbury
Springs—Coil & Flat		Tools		The American Buckle Co (overall trimmings)	West Haven
The Humason Mfg Co	Forestville	The Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co (rubber workers)	New Haven	Scovill Manufacturing Co (To Order)	Waterbury
The Wallace Barnes Co Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol	141 Brewery St	New Haven	Wire Mesh	
Spring Coiling Machines		The O K Tool Co Inc (inserted tooth metal cutting)	33 Hull St Shelton	Rolock Inc (all meshes and metals)	Southport
The Torrington Manufacturing Co	Torrington	Tools, Dies & Fixtures		Wiremolding	
Springs—Flat		The Greist Mfg Co	New Haven	The Wiremold Company	Hartford
The Wallace Barnes Co Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol	A C Gilbert Company	New Haven	Wire Nuts—Solderless	
Springs—Furniture		The Gong Bell Co	East Hampton	The Wiremold Company	Hartford
Owen Silent Spring Co Inc	Bridgeport	The N N Hill Brass Co	East Hampton	Wire Reels	
Springs—Wire		Trucks—Lift		The A H Nilson Mach Co	Bridgeport
The Wallace Barnes Co Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol	The Excelsior Hardware Co	Stamford	Wire Partitions	
Stair Pads		Trucks—Skid Platforms		The John P Smith Co	423-33 Chapel St New Haven
Palmer Brothers Company	New London	The Excelsior Hardware Co (lift)	Stamford	Wire Rings	
Stamps		Tube Clips		The American Buckle Co (pan handles and tinners' trimmings)	West Haven
The Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co (steel)	141 Brewery St New Haven	The H C Cook Co (for collapsible tubes)	Ansonia	Woodwork	
Stampings—Small		Tubing		C H Dresser & Son Inc (Mfg all kinds of woodwork)	Hartford
The Greist Manufacturing Co	New Haven	The American Brass Co (brass and copper)	Waterbury	Yarns	
The Wallace Barnes Co Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol	Scovill Manufacturing Co (copper alloys)	Waterbury	The Ensign-Bickford Co (jute carpet)	Simsbury
Staples		Tubing—Condenser		Zinc	
Sargent and Company	New Haven	Scovill Manufacturing Co	Waterbury	The Platt Bros & Co (ribbon, strip and wire)	P O Box 1030 Waterbury
Steel Castings		Typewriters		Zinc Castings	
The Hartford Electric Steel Co (carbon and alloy steel)	540 Flatbush Ave Hartford	Underwood Elliott Fisher Co	Hartford	Newton-New Haven Co Inc	688 Third Ave West Haven (Advt.)
Malleable Iron Fittings Co	Branford	Typewriter Ribbons			
Nutmeg Crucible Steel Co	Branford	Underwood Elliott Fisher Co	Hartford		
Steel—Cold Rolled Spring		Underclearer Rolls			
The Wallace Barnes Co Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol	Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div)	Mystic		
Steel—Cold Rolled Stainless		Vacuum Cleaners			
Wallingford Steel Company	Wallingford	The Spencer Turbine Co	Hartford		
Steel—Cold Rolled Strip and Sheets		Valves—Automatic Air			
Wallingford Steel Company	Wallingford	Beaton & Cadwell Mfg Co	New Britain		
Steel Goods		Valves—Flush			
Scovill Manufacturing Co (To Order)	Waterbury	Beaton & Cadwell Mfg Co	New Britain		

SERVICE SECTION

FOR SALE—RENT—WANTED

FOR SALE—Kenworthy Gas Fired Annealing Furnace, Double end, 6' deep, 3' wide, 1' high. Floor space 11½' x 6½'. Complete with pyrometers, mixers, etc. Address S. E. 166.

FOR SALE—Heating equipment in good condition as follows: 1 Oil City Steel Fire Box Return Tubular Heating Boiler for 7,000 square feet cast iron radiation; Chicago Condensation Vacuum Heating System Pump with 220 volt, 3 phase, 60 cycle motor; 1 Ray Oil Burner (requires new motor) for above Boiler to burn No. 5 oil. Address S. E. 155.

FOR SALE—Following Peck, Stowe & Wilcox equipment; 1 #130 Square Shears, 30" blade; 1 16" Forming Machine; 1 30" Forming Machine; 1 #22 Beading Machine; 1 #2A Beading Machine; 1 #40 Turning Machine; 1 #11 32" Folding Machine; 1 Punch; 1 8' Cornice Brake; 1 2' Cornice Brake; 1 Edwards Bar Cutter #5A. Address S. E. 167.

FOR SALE—One 200-ton Burroughs Hydraulic Semi-automatic Press Rodless with high and low pressure 3-stem operating valves. Platens 36" x 24", Die Space 36" x 16", Stroke 14", Opening between platens 35". Address S. E. 157.

FOR SALE—Generator No. 80893—Type MP. Class 4-65-875 Form H; Amp. 520; Speed 805 rpm; Volts No Load 110—Full Load 115; Made by General Electric Co.; Belt driven pulley 12" Dia. 20" Face. Also *Clutch*, Farrel Magnetic; 350 HP at 2.5 rpm; 110 volts DC; built by Farrel-Birmingham; complete with shaft and all control equipment. Address S. E. 158.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Metal-Turning Lathe, made by Pratt & Whitney; 5' bed; 9" swing; cone pulley drive; 1800 pounds in weight; good condition. Tapering attachment, but no extra gears for thread-cutting. Heavy weight attached to carriage to prevent jumping. Address S. E. 159.

FOR SALE—Approximately 1900 pounds of 1¼" wide x .010 hard h brass in rolls. Address S. E. 160.

FOR SALE OR RENT—In commercial zone, 1/3 acre land on corner, with brick building 40 x 40, all enclosed with high Anchor wire fence, near railroad siding. Special price for quick sale. Address S. E. 161.

FOR SALE—One ton Electric Triplex Hoist, 220 volts, 14 feet lift. S. E. 162.

FOR SALE—Pratt & Whitney screw cutting lathe, 18" x 5' with taper attachment. First-class condition except that it has no change gears. S. E. 163.

FOR SALE one virtually brand new 24" Coulter shaping planer, complete with motor and various attachments. Address S. E. 164.

FOR SALE large factory building, two stories high, brick and steel beam construction, adjoining main building one story high. Rear of main building is a wooden storehouse, office building, with two-car wooden garage. Land joins office building which is being surveyed. Large water tank on brick standard; two steam boilers of 125 H. P. each, one Corliss steam engine and outside electric power lines connected to mill; automatic sprinklers and ample supply of pond water from large reservoir. For more information address S. E. 165.

EMPLOYMENT

PLANT MANAGER—SUPERINTENDENT—American; 53; not a graduate but a thoroughly experienced engineer; mechanic and manufacturing executive. Pressed and deep drawn metal stampings; screw machine products; castings; die forgings; cold headed products; dies; tools; fixtures. Records of efficiency; cost results; labor relations, and references submitted to principals. Address P. W. 600.

PERSONNEL MAN—Age 31, two years graduate work in testing and counselling. Recently released from Army. Experience in interviewing and use of industrial aptitude tests. Address P. W. 617.

PHYSICIAN—General Practitioner not eligible for draft would be interested in industrial medical work, preferably part time. Address P. W. 618.

ALERT, resourceful, thoroughly experienced in organizing production planning and control systems and plant lay-out work. College graduate, 20 years with two leading manufacturers. Available now. Address P. W. 619.

A RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS and sales executive who has discontinued his business due to conditions resulting from the war, is inter-

ested in actively affiliating as a partner in a new or established business requiring additional capital and capable services. Will invest up to \$25,000. Address P. W. 604.

PLANT MANAGER OR SUPERINTENDENT. American, 53, Not a graduate, but an experienced engineer; mechanic and manufacturing executive with creative ability to put new projects into production operations, and to cut costs on existing lines through improvement in materials and labor. Address P. W. 605.

EMPLOYEE RELATIONS EXECUTIVE. A man of substantial experience in employee relations and personnel work desires a position either as advisor or as an executive. He has worked in the ranks of labor, served as personnel director, negotiated labor agreements and been active in general management. He understands labor psychology and the management viewpoint. Adequate information and references will be furnished on request. Address P. W. 606.

EXECUTIVE AND SALES MANAGER—Twenty-seven years successful record in salesmanship, hiring, training, supervising salesmen, inspecting industrial and public utility plants, building extensive and complete credit and character files. College graduate, ex-regular army officer, instructor in corporation finance in colleges. Desires to assist corporation with financial and sales problems during emergency and troublous period following. Wide experience with many types of businesses and men. Employed but available on short notice. P. W. 607.

FACTORY MANAGER OR SUPERINTENDENT—Varied experience in the manufacture, design and sales of semi-precision and consumer goods in metal goods field. Products handled consisted of medium sized stamped, formed and drawn metal shapes; die castings; plastics—with lacquered, enameled and plated finishes. Specific experiences; Chief Engineer handling tool room, drafting, design, inspection; Industrial Engineer on general overhead reductions—plating and heat treating department layouts; time study and process engineering. Assistant Superintendent in household goods field, miscellaneous hardware, appliances. Graduate Engineer 1925, M.E. Degree—Age 40—Married. Address P. W. 608.

CHIEF ENGINEER, graduate of Northeastern University, age 39, experienced design, in charge of all research, including laboratory program and product development; technical training of sales engineers; fuel engineer; planning and establishing a complete stoker testing laboratory for large concern, desires a connection in the East. Adequate information and references furnished upon request. P. W. 609.

YOUNG LADY who has been doing tracing work for several years and who has just completed, with high marks, a drafting course at New London Junior College, desires a position as a draftsman in the drafting department of a Connecticut manufacturer. For further details and interview, address P. W. 610.

EXECUTIVE. Man with mature experience who has specialized in economics and finance and who has had a wide experience in business and a 6-year turn as secretary of a large manufacturers association seeks an opportunity to put his talents to work for defense during the present emergency. His salary requirements are extremely reasonable. Address P. W. 611.

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT, age 35, College graduate experienced in financial statistics and auditing. Several years employed by large insurance company. Has had investment purchasing experience and is qualified as statistical analyst. Desires position in industry where he can assist in analyzing and solving the many new problems facing executives as a result of defensive program. Address P. W. 612.

PERSONNEL or Administrative post in private industry is now being sought by a competent woman who has had long experience in personnel and administrative work in Government posts. For details of experience write P. W. 613.

SALESMAN: Three years selling experience; 27; married, one child; good pushing salesman with background of experience covering retail and department store trade. Address P. W. 614.

COMBUSTION ENGINEER—Man with proven record of ability to reduce fuel costs sufficient to pay his salary and a handsome profit to his employers, desires to make connection with large Connecticut manufacturer, or will consider doing this type of work for several companies on a fee basis. Address P. W. 615.

PRODUCTION MANAGER—Mechanical Engineer who has also studied cost accounting, business administration and factory management, and who has had a broad experience in factory management, tool and die design and construction, plant layout, methods, production control, purchasing and personnel, seeks to locate with large Connecticut or New England manufacturer as production manager. Now employed in New York state. Address P. W. 616.

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IN THE NAME OF DEFENSE?

By JOHN H. GOSS

Theoretically two Pratt & Whitney airplane engines are capable of producing six thousand kilowatts of firm power. That is the amount of power which would be produced by the proposed Enfield Dam project for which \$12,344,000 was provided in the omnibus Rivers and Harbors bill.

The Enfield project is one which has been discussed so long and so earnestly by certain members of Congress. It is claimed to be necessary in the interest of National Defense. However, it is one project the people of the state of Connecticut do not want.

In addition to the \$12,344,000 the plan contemplates bridge relocations that will cost the local communities of the state \$683,600, or a total of \$13,027,600. No one is sanguine enough to believe, however, that that would be the total cost, for all experience runs to the contrary. The proponents of the project estimate that the annual benefit derived from the project will amount to \$976,500 and that the annual cost will be \$896,000. Thus we have an entirely theoretical excess of benefits over cost of \$79,600, but again we know that experience runs to the contrary.

If it could be claimed that the project would diminish flood hazards in the Connecticut valley a strong point would be presented, but the evidence points in the opposite direction.

Periodically, over a great many years, public utility engineers have exhaustively investigated the power possibilities at this Connecticut river point and each time have come to the conclusion that it is not worth developing as a power project.

The people of Connecticut, through their organized labor, industrial, utility, railroad, agricultural and other groups of citizens, have testified before the Congressional Rivers and Harbors committee that they do not want the project. They do not want it primarily because the amount of power it would make available is inconsequential when related to the cost. Then why this continual false cry of Defense necessity?

It is high time that we discontinue "Defense" as a reason for putting over useless, expensive projects.

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